THE CLASSICAL QUARTERLY

EDITED BY

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FROM MR. MURRAY'S LIST

LIMEN. A First Latin Book.

By W. C. FLAMSTEAD WALTERS, M.A., and R. S. CONWAY, Litt.D.

Professor of Classical Literature in King's College, London.   Professor of Latin in the University of Manchester

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Assistant Mistress at Ladybarn House School.

Ante Limen has been written in response to the requests of many teachers who approved of the methods of *Limen,* but desired a book on similar lines for younger beginners. The lines of the parent book have been closely followed, though the arrangement is different : the Reading Lessons, Exercises and Vocabularies have been arranged in three parallel divisions. The ground covered is, roughly speaking, up to the end of the regular declensions, and the **active** verb without the subjunctive.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.

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THE CLASSICAL QUARTERLY

A COLLATION OF *CODEX LOVANIENSIS.*

Codex Louaniensis, or *L,* the best MS. of Caesar in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 10,084), which is assigned to the eleventh century, has been collated by Alfred Holder for his edition of the *Bellum ciuile* and by Mr. R. L. A. Du Pontet for his edition of the *Bellum Alexandrinum* and the *Bellum Africanum;* but for the *Bellum Gallicum* no collation has hitherto been available.[1] Last year I made one, which I sent to Dr. Meusel. He urged me to publish it, remarking that it would be very useful, as 'wir haben nun ein sichereres Urteil über die Familie φ.' Relying upon Holder's collation, he had described *L* in his own edition of the *Bellum ciuile* (1906, p. viii) as 'a twin-brother of *Ashburnhamianus*' (*S*); and so it is in the *Bellum ciuile,* but, as he acknowledged after reading my collation, not in the *Bellum Gallicum.* The first folio, comprising i, 1-6, § 3 (. . . *bono animo in*), is by a later hand. The MS. is described in the Catalogue thus: 'C. JVLII CAESARIS commentariorum libri. Desinit cum verbis " res eis suppeteret " in libro de Bello Africano, cap. 33. Codex membranaceus, sec. XI., sed folium primum a manu recentiori suppletum est. Folio [10,084.].'

My collation was made with Dr. Meusel's critical edition of 1894, some of the readings of which he altered in the reissue (1908) of his school edition. I made the collation, without any thought of publishing it, principally for his benefit; and I thought that it would be most useful to him if I recorded on the margin of my copy of his edition every variation, even the most unimportant. But in its present form it will be not less useful if I save space by making a great many omissions, which may be classified as follows :—First, with one or two exceptions, the reasons for which will be obvious, I have omitted the very numerous instances in which the scribe (or the corrector) corrected mistakes which he had himself made, principally in the order of words; secondly, all erasures the words written on which agree with the readings of all the MSS.; thirdly, mere blunders, which are very few, such as *omni omni* (i, 11, § 3); fourthly, differences of spelling,[2] such as *accerso* for *arcesso, adolescens* for *adulescens, aggredior* for *adgredior, anchora* for *ancora, colloco* for *conloco, ditio* and *conditio* for *dicio* and *condicio, optineo* for *obtineo, pronae* for

[1] See Oudendorp's preface.   [2] Except a few which are noted in Meusel's *apparatus criticus.*

prone, prouintia for *prouincia*, *quandiu* for *quamdiu*, *spacium* for *spatium*, etc.;
fifthly, every instance in which a proper name is written in full, as is usual in
the *a* MSS., instead of being denoted by the initial, for instance, *titus* instead
of *T*; sixthly, every instance in which, though all the MSS. agree, Meusel
introduces a conjectural addition, for example <*ab*> (i, 25, § 6); seventhly,
variations in the spelling of the following proper names, which occur often:
L has *aduatuci* for *Atuatuci* everywhere except in ii, 4, § 9 (*catuacos*),
casiuellaunus for *Cassiuellaunus*, *induciomarus* for *Indutiomarus*, *sueui* for
Sueui, and *treuiri* for *Treueri* invariably, and *diuitiacus* for *Diuiciacus* every-
where except in i, 32, §§ 1, 3 (*diuiciaco*, *diuiciacus*) and i, 40, § 19 (*deui-
ciacum*): it also has *cesar* for *Caesar* occasionally and *grecus* for *Graecus*
in the four passages in which the word occurs. Lastly, I have omitted
every instance in which a numeral, not occurring in a variant, is expressed
differently from the corresponding numeral in Meusel's text. In *L*, as in
the *a* MSS. generally, words denoting numbers are nearly always written,
either in full, as *sex* (i, 19, § 2), or, much more often, in an abbreviated form,
as *xv.*, *xx.* (i, 31, § 5), etc. In ii, 3, § 2 *popli romani* occurs instead of the
usual *P R*. Most of the marginal readings and corrections appear to be not
much later than the date of the MS.

In every column the figures on the left denote chapter and section; the
figures in brackets denote the pages of Meusel's edition and the lines of each
chapter. Where *L* agrees with another MS. or group of MSS. I have given
the symbols in brackets after the various readings. It may be useful to repro-
duce Meusel's explanation of his *apparatus criticus*, which I have followed:—

' *B*¹ *h*¹ significat primae manus scripturam.

*B*² *h*² significat secundae manus scripturam.

*B*ᵃ *h*ᵃ significat id quod prima manu scriptum fuit (ubi idem librarius
aliquid mutavit).

*B*ᵇ *h*ᵇ significat id quod primae manus correctioni debetur.

*B*ᵐ *h*ᵐ significat id quod in margine (m. 2) scriptum est.'

The *subscriptiones* are as follows (the words which I have underlined
being crossed out in the MS.):—at the end of the First Commentary,
C. IVLII CAESARIS HISTORIAE BELLI GALLICI A SE CONFECTI LIBER PRIMVS
EXIT. IVLIVS CELSVS CONSTANTINVS VIR CLARISSIMVS LEGI; at the end of
the Second, C. IVLII CAESARIS BELLI GALLICI A SE CONFECTI LIBER SECVNDVS
EXIT. IVLIVS CELSVS CONSTANTINVS VC LEGI. FLAVIVS LICERIVS FIRMINVS
LVPICINVS LEGI. INCIPIT LIBER TERTIVS; at the end of the Third, GAII
IVLII CAESARIS HISTORIAE BELLI GALLICI A SE CONFECTI LIBER TERTIVS
EXPLICIT. IVLIVS CELSVS CONSTANTINVS VC LEGI. INCIPIT LIBER QVARTVS;
at the end of the Fourth, C. IVLII CAESARIS BELLI GALLICI A SE CONFECTI
LIBER IIII. EXIT. IVLIVS CELSVS CONSTANTINVS VC. LEGI. INCIPIT LIBER
QVINTVS; at the end of the Fifth, C. IVLII CAESARIS BELLI GALLICI A SE
CONFECTI LIBER V. EXPLICIT. IVLIVS CELSVS CONSTANTINVS VC. LEGI.

INCIPIT LIBER VI; at the end of the Sixth, C. IVLII CAESARIS HISTORIAE
BELLI GALLICI LIBER VI. EXIT. IVLIVS CELSVS CONSTANTINVS VIR CLARISSIMVS
LEGI. INCIPIT LIBER SEPTIMVS; at the end of the Seventh, C. IVLII
CAESARIS BELLI GALLICI A SE CONFECTI LIBER VII. EXPLICIT. IVL.
CELSVS. VC. LEGI COMMENTARIOS CAESARIS. PROLOGVS Q. HIRTII PANSAE;
at the end of the Praefatio of the Eighth, Q. HIRTII PANSAE LIB. VIII. INCIPIT
DE BELLO GALLICO; at the end of the Eighth, C. CAESARIS PONTIFICIS
MAXIMI EPHEMERIS RERVM GESTARVM BELLI GALLICI LIB. VIII. EXPLICIT
FELICITER. IVL. CELSVS CONSTANTINVS. VC. LEGI TANTVM. INCIPIT LIBER
NONVS.

I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. D. T. B. Wood of the British
Museum, whom I consulted whenever I was in doubt.

I.

Meusel		Lov.
7, 1	(5, 4) Genavam	genuam (X)
7, 2	(5, 7) Genavam	genuam (X)
7, 3	(5, 9) Nammeius	nammeus
"	(5, 10) principem	principum (aρ)
8, 2	(5, 8) posset	possent
9, 2	(6, 3) possent	poterant (X)
9, 3	(6, 9) suo	sub
9, 4	(6, 12) perficit	perfecit (MCβ)
10, 1	(6, 1) nuntiatur.	renuntiatur (χC)
10, 2	(6, 5) intellegebat	intellegat
"	(6, 6) ut homines	homines ut
10, 3	(6, 9) praeficit	praefecit (X)
"	(6, 13) his	iis (ah)
10, 5	(7, 16) his	iis (ah)
"	(7, 19) Segusiavos	sebusianos (X)
11, 6	(7, 16) Santonos	santones
12, 2	(7, 5) est	om.
"	(8, 8) legionibus tribus	tribus legionibus
12, 7	(8, 20) soceri	om.
13, 1	(8, 2) Arari	arare (X)
13, 2	(8, 5) fecisse	om.
13, 3	(8, 8) egit	agit
		(agit.) legati ad caesarem ab heluetiis missi pacem petitum. cum denuntiatione terroris(aρ)
13, 6	(9, 17) contenderent quam dolo	quam dolo contenderent (X)
13, 7	(9, 18) committeret	committerent
"	(9, 20) exercitus	om.
14, 1	(9, 4) accidissent	accidisset (φβ)
14, 3	(9, 10) Haeduos	heduos
"	(9, 11) memoriam	memoria (φβ)
14, 4	(9, 12) tam diu se	se tam diu
"	(9, 13) intulisse	tulisse (X)
14, 6	(9, 18) ab iis sibi	sibi ab iis
"	(9, 20) intulerint	intulerant
"	(9, 21) esse	om.
15, 1	(10, 3) Haeduis	heduis
"	(10, 5) hostes iter	iter hostes
15, 3	(10, 9) propulerant	propulerunt

Meusel		Lov.
16, 1	(10, 1) Haeduos	heduos
16, 3	(10, 6) Arari	arare (X)
"	(10, 7) uti minus	minus uti
"	(") Arari	arare (X)
16, 4	(10, 9) Haedui	hedui
16, 5	(10, 13) praeerat	praeerant (X)
16, 6	(10, 16) possit	posset (X)
17, 1	(11, 2) antea	ante
17, 2	(11, 6) debeant praestare	praestare debeant (X)
17, 3	(11, 8) possint	possent (X)
"	(11, 9) debere	debeant (X)
17, 5	(11, 11) isdem	iisdem (Mah)
"	(") nostra	noua
17, 6	(11, 13) necessariam	necessario
"	(11, 14) id cum	om.
		quae corr.
18, 1	(11, 4) ea quae	ea
18, 3	(11, 8) complures	compluris (X)
"	(11, 9) omnia	om.
"	(11, 10) liceri	licere (a)
18, 6	(12, 15) Biturigibus	uiturigibus (aa[l])
18, 9	(12, 25) habeat	habebat
18, 10	(12, 26) in quaerendo	inquirendo (π)
19, 1	(12, 7) animadvertere	aduertere
19, 2	(12, 8) Diviciaci fratris	fratris diuitiaci
"	(12, 9) Romanum	om.
19, 3	(13, 14) Troucillum	troaucillum (aρ)
20, 2	(13, 4) gratia plurimum	plurimum gratia
"	(13, 6) crevisset	creuisse
20, 5	(13, 15) finem orandi faciat	faciat finem orandi
20, 6	(13, 18) reprehendat	reprehendit (Mβ)
21, 1	(14, 3) qualis	quales (?) (BMh[l])
"	(14, 4) cognoscerent	cognosceret (X)
21, 2	(14, 6) iis	his (X)
21, 4	(14, 10) P. (Considius)	om.
"	(14, 11) Sullae	sillae
22, 2	(14, 6) a	om.
22, 4	(14, 16) renuntiavisse	renuntiasse
23, 1	(15, 6) ac	om.
24, 1	(15, 2) subduxit	subducit (X)
24, 2	(15, 4) veteranarum	ueteranorum (X)
24, 3	(15, 8) iis	his (X)

K 2

MEUSEL		LOV.
25, 2 (15, 5) destrictis .	.	districtis
25, 3 (15, 8) inflexisset .		inflixisset (X)
25, 5 (16, 12) aberat .	.	suberat (X)
„ („) passus .	.	passuum (X)
25, 6 (16, 14) Boi .	. .	boii (X)
„ („) circiter .	.	om.
„ (16, 16) circumvenire .		circumuenere (all MSS. except Qh¹)
25, 7 (16, 19) conversa	.	om.
„ („) bipertito .	.	bipertra (bipertito marg.)
26, 1 (16, 2) sustinere nostrorum impetus		nostrorum impetus sustinere
26, 3 (16, 6) aversum .	.	aduersum (X)
„ (16, 9) raedas .		rotas (X)
27, 2 (17, 4) tum .	.	tunc (π)
27, 4 (17, 8) hominum milia VI .	.	milia sex hominum
28, 3 (17, 9) iis .	.	his (X)
28, 4 (18, 13) <ex> .		e (M²; om. X)
28, 5 (18, 18) parem .		partem (X)
„ („) condicionem .		conditione (X)
29, 2 (18, 6) milium .		milia (X)
„ (18, 7) milium .		milia (X)
29, 3 (18, 10) domum .		domo (aρ)
30, 4 (19, 12) indicere .		indiceret
31, 3 (19, 9) est .	. .	om.
31, 8 (20, 27) se .	. .	om.
„ (20, 29) se ex civitate .		ex ciuitate se
31, 12 (20, 44) ad Magetobrigam		admagetrobiae
„ (20, 46) poscere .	.	petere
„ (20, 48) facta .	.	factum
31, 13 (20, 50) sustineri .	.	sustinere (all MSS. except SB²)
31, 14 („) nisi .	. .	nisi si (all MSS. except A¹M¹β)
31, 16 (21, 59) traducatur .		reducatur (Mρ)
32, 1 (21, 1) ab .	. .	a
32, 2 (21, 3) unos .	.	unus (X)
32, 5 (21, 14) fugae .	.	om.
33, 2 (21, 8) a .	. .	ab
„ (21, 9) in .	.	om.
„ (21, 11) et .	. .	ac
„ (22, 12) esse .	.	om.
33, 4 (22, 15) temperaturos .		obtemperaturos (X)
„ (22, 16) ante .	.	ante marg.
34, 1 (22, 2) uti .	. .	ut
34, 3 (22, 9) molimento .		emolumento (X)
34, 4 (22, 1) omnino .	.	om.
35, 1 (22, 2) relatis .	.	legatis
35, 2 (22, 7) discendum .		dicendum (X)
35, 3 (22, 9) ne quam .	.	neque
„ (23, 10) Galliam .	.	Gallia
35, 4 (23, 16) M. (Pisone)	.	l
36, 1 (23, 2) iis .	. .	his (X)
„ (23, 3) item .		idem (X)
36, 5 (23, 14) iis .	. .	his (X)
37, 1 (24, 1) Haec .	.	haec autem
37, 5 (24, 12) celerrime .		celeberrime
38, 1 (24, 5) processisse .		profecisse (a)

MEUSEL		LOV.
38, 3 (24, 8) facultas .	.	difficultas (X)
38, 4 („) idemque .	.	idque (X)
„ (24, 9) daret facultatem		facultatem faceret
38, 5 (24, 13) eius .	.	om. (a)
39, 2 (25, 11) Caesarem secuti		secuti caesarem
39, 3 (25, 14) discedere	.	discederet (an attempt has been made to erase t)
39, 5 (25, 20) ii .	. .	hi (X)
„ (25, 21) quique .		ut quisque (a)
39, 6 (25, 24) et .	. .	om. (a)
39, 7 (25, 27) nuntiabant .		nuntiarant (a)
„ („) ac .	. .	aut
40, 1 (26, 2) consilio .		concilio (B² β)
40, 5 (26, 16) meritus .		meritus esse
„ (26, 18) quam .		quae (a)
40, 6 (26, 19) posse .		posset (X)
„ (26, 20) inermes .		inermos (a)
40, 7 (26, 22) Germanos .		om. (ρ)
40, 8 (26, 26) hos .		hoc (a)
„ („) reperire .		reperiri
40, 9 (27, 32) hac .	.	ac (X)
40, 10 (27, 34) conferrent .		conferret (aπ)
40, 12 (27, 40) se ea re .		ea re se
„ (27, 43) convictam .		conuinctam (X)
40, 13 (27, 44) perpetua vita .		perpetua uitae (X) (a uit is written on an erasure)
„ („) felicitatem .		felicitate (aπ)
40, 14 (27, 48) plus .	.	om. (a)
41, 3 (28, 8) neque .	.	nec (a)
41, 4 (28, 11) Gallis .	.	aliis (X)
41, 5 (28, 15) certior .		certior marg.
„ (28, 16) milia .		milibus (X)
42, 1 (28, 4) existimaret .		existimare (a)
42, 4 (28, 10) cum legati ultro citroque		ultro citroque cum legati (a)
„ (28, 11) ne quem .		neque
42, 5 (29, 16) equitatui .		equitibus
42, 6 (29, 22) Caesarem .		caesarem ei (a)
43, 1 (29, 2) aequum .		aequo (aa)
„ („) spatium .		spatio (aa)
„ („) a .	.	ab (a)
43, 2 (29, 4) devexerat .		uexerat (a)
43, 3 (29, 7) denos .		denos ut (a)
„ (29, 8) adducerent .		adduceret (a)
43, 4 (29, 11) amplissima .		amplissime (a)
43, 7 (30, 17) quotiens quamque		quotienscunque
„ (30, 18) in eos facta		facta in eos
43, 8 (30, 21) sui .	.	suis (a)
„ („) nihil .		marg.
„ (30, 22) auctiores .		auctos
„ („) vellet .		uelit (X)
„ (30, 23) iis .		his (al)
43, 9 (30, 24) deinde .		om. (a)
„ (30, 25) Haeduis .		heduis
44, 2 (30, 3) sese .	.	om. (π)
44, 4 (30, 11) pulsas ac .		om.
44, 5 (30, 16) atque .		idque (X)
44, 6 (31, 20) oppugnandae .		impugnandae (a)

MEUSEL	Lov.
44, 6 (,,) hac . . .	ea (φ)
,, (31, 17) dediticii . .	deditio
44, 8 (31, 29) quod . .	qui
44, 9 (31, 30) a senatu .	om. (a)
,, (,,) se tam barba-rum	tam barbarum se
,, (31, 33) ipsos . .	ipsis (aρ) in ras.
44, 10 (31, 36) quem .	quod (X)
44, 11 (31, 38) pro hoste .	hoste (a)
44, 13 (31, 43) decessisset .	discessisset (a)
,, (,,) possessionem .	sibi possessionem
Galliae sibi	Galliae
45, 1 (32, 1) a . . .	ab (a)
,, (32, 2) non. . .	om.
,, (,,) posset .	posset et (a)
,, (32, 4) uti . . .	uti (i was added by a later hand)
,, (,,) meritos .	merentes (a)
45, 3 (32, 9) quodque .	quoque (φ)
46, 3 (32, 7) ullo . .	om.
46, 4 (32, 13) diremisset .	ut diremisset (a)
47, 1 (33, 1) misit .	mittit (al)
,, (33, 2) iis . . .	his (all MSS. except h)
,, (33, 4) ex . . .	e (a)
,, (33, 5) aliquem . .	om.
47, 2 (33, 7) potuerant .	poterant (X)
,, (,,) tela in nostros .	in nostros tela (a)
47, 3 (33, 8) ex . . .	e (a)
47, 4 (33, 10) C. Valerii .	conualeri (B¹MQ [a])
,, (33, 11) Caburi .	cabuli
,, (33, 16) una .	om. (a)
,, (,,) M. Metium .	marium titium (a)
48, 1 (33, 2) Caesaris castris	castris caesaris
48, 3 (34, 7) pro castris .	om.
48, 7 (34, 19) sublevati equo-rum	equorum subleuati (X)
49, 3 (34, 8) hominum .	hominum numero (a)
,, (34, 9) terrerent .	deterrerent
49, 4 (34, 11) constituerat .	constituerant
50, 1 (35, 1) ex . . .	e (a)
,, (35, 3) hostibusque .	hostibus (a)
50, 2 (35, 4) eos . .	om.
,, (,,) meridie .	meridiem (X)
51, 1 (35, 1) praesidio .	praesidium (a)
,, (35, 2) alarios omnes .	omnis alarios (a)
,, (35, 3) quod .	quo (X)
51, 2 (35, 8) constituerunt .	constiterunt
,, (35, 9) Tribocos .	triboces (a)
,, (35, 10) raedis .	redis
51, 3 (36, 12) ad . . .	in (a)
,, (,,) milites .	om. (af)
,, (36, 13) manibus .	crinibus
52, 5 (36, 10) nostri .	nostri milites (a)
,, (36, 11) phalanga .	phalanges
52, 6 (36, 13) coniecta .	conuersa (a)
52, 7 (36, 16) ii .	hi (X)
53, 1 (36, 2) nec. . .	neque
,, (36, 4) pervenerunt .	peruenerint (a)
53, 2 (36, 5) sibi salutem .	salutem sibi re-pererunt
reppererunt	pererunt

MEUSEL	Lov.
53, 3 (37, 7) consecuti equi-tes	equitatu consecuti (a)
53, 4 (37, 11) utraque .	utraeque (a)
,, (,,) periit .	perierunt (a)
53, 5 (37, 15) insequentem .	persequentem (a)
53, 6 (37, 18) ex . .	e (a)
,, (,,) videbat .	uiderat (a)
,, (37, 20) deminuerat .	diminuerat (φ)
53, 7 (37, 21) ter sortibus .	tergoribus (a)
,, (37, 23) se esse .	esse se
54, 1 (37, 3) Ubii .	ubi (X)
,, (37, 4) iis . .	his (X)

II.

MEUSEL	Lov.
1, 1 (38, 2) supra .	superius
1, 3 (38, 9) ut. . .	om. (all MSS. except B?SQ)
,, (38, 11) moleste .	om.
1, 4 (38, 13) iis . .	his (X)
,, (38, 15) imperio .	in imperio (BMQᵇ)
,, (,,) nostro .	non
2, 1 (38, 2) ulteriorem .	interiorem (a)
2, 3 (38, 7) cognoscant .	agnoscant
2, 6 (39, 11) provisa .	comparata (a)
3, 1 (39, 2) omnium .	omni (X)
,, (39, 3) Iccium .	siccium (X)
,, (39, 4) Andebrogium .	andocumborium (aρ)
3, 2 (39, 5) potestatem .	in potestatem (a)
,, (39, 6) reliquis Belgis .	belgis reliquis (a)
3, 5 (39, 14) isdem .	iisdem
4, 1 (39, 1) iis . .	his (X)
,, (39, 3) a . .	ab (a)
4, 2 (39, 7) suos fines .	fines suos (a)
4, 5 (40, 16) milia .	om. (a)
4, 7 (40, 18) fines .	om. (a)
,, (40, 19) Diviciacum .	deuiciacum (a)
,, (40, 21) Britanniae .	brittanniae
,, (40, 23) summam totius belli	suam totius belli summam (a)
4, 9 (40, 27) Caletos X milia, Veliocasses et Viromanduos totidem	uelocasses et uero-manduos totidem caletos x̄.
,, (40, 29) Atuatucos XVIIII milia	catuacos x̄ix
4, 10 (,,) Condrusos .	condruosos (a)
,, (,,) Caerosos .	caeroesos (a)
,, (40, 30) Caemanos .	paemanos (a)
5, 3 (41, 10) a . . .	ab (φ)
5, 4 (41, 12) abesse .	om.
,, (,,) iis . .	his (X)
5, 5 (41, 17) erant .	essent (a)
,, (41, 19) possent .	posset (a)
5, 6 (41, 21) altitudinem .	altitudine (X)
6, 1 (41, 23) muniri .	munire (X)
6, 2 (41, 4) est haec : ubi .	est. Haec ubi (φ)
,, (41, 5) undique .	om.
,, (41, 6) in murum lap-ides	lapides in murum
,, (41, 7) succedunt .	succendunt (X)
6, 3 (42, 9) coicerent .	coniecerunt

MEUSEL	LOV.
6, 4 (42, 12) praeerat . .	praefuerat *in ras.* (*X*)
,, (,,) unus .	unum (*X*)
,, (,,) ex iis .	*om.*
,, (42, 13) nuntios .	nuntium (*X*)
7, 1 (42, 1) Caesar .	caesari
7, 3 (42, 8) quo . .	quot u *corr.*
,, (,,) potuerant	poterant (poterant β)
,, (,,) omnibus .	cum omnibus
,, (42, 9) a .	ab (*a*π)
8, 2 (43, 10) in fronte .	in frontem (*a*)
,, (43, 11) fastigatus .	castigatus castratus (*a*)
,, (,,) redibat .	rediebat (*a*)
8, 4 (43, 15) ab . .	a
,, (,,) pugnantes suos .	suos pugnantes
8, 5 (43, 20) instruxerunt .	instruxerant (*X*)
9, 2 (43, 6) transeundi initium	initium transeundi
9, 5 (43, 13) si . .	sin
,, (,,) potuissent .	possent
10, 1 (43, 2) ponte .	pontem (*X*)
10, 3 (44, 7) primosque .	primos (*a*) s *corr.*
10, 4 (44, 12) concilio .	concilio
11, 4 (44, 14) agmine .	ordine
11, 5 (45, 7) sibi praesidium	praesidium sibi
11, 6 (45, 21) occasum .	occasumque (*a*)
,, (,,) sequi .	*om.* (*a*)
13, 1 (45, 4) accipit .	accepit (*X*)
13, 2 (45, 5) Bratuspantium .	brantuspantium
,, (45, 6) milia .	*om.* (*a*)
14, 3 (46, 5) a . .	ab
14, 4 (46, 9) Britanniam .	brittanniam
14, 5 (46, 11) his . .	iis (φ)
14, 6 (46, 14) sustentare .	sustentari
15, 1 (46, 3) et .	*om.* (*a*)
,, (46, 4) magna .	magna et
15, 2 (46, 6) conlatis .	collocatis
15, 4 (46, 10) esse aditum .	ʿesse ʾaditum (*a*)
,, (46, 11) ad luxuriam pertinentium	*om.* (*a*)
,, (,,) his . .	iis (*a*)
16, 1 (47, 2) a .	ab (*a*)
16, 2 (47, 5) Atrebatibus .	atrebatis (*a*)
,, (,,) Viromanduis .	ueromanduis (*a*)
16, 4 (47, 7) iis . .	his (*X*)
17, 1 (47, 2) castris idoneum	idoneum castris (*a*)
17, 2 (47, 3) Caesarem .	caesarem *marg.*
,, (47, 5) itineris .	*om.*
,, (47, 6) his .	iis (φh)
,, (47, 8) esse .	sese
,, (47, 9) castra .	castris
17, 4 (47, 12) adiuvabat .	adiuuabant (*a*)
,, (48, 14) cum .	*om.* (*a*)
,, (48, 18) inflexis crebrisque	*om.* (*a*)
,, (48, 20) munimentum .	munimenta
,, (,,) non intrari .	intrari (*a²l²*, ed. 1)
,, (48, 21) posset .	possit (*a*)
17, 5 (48, 22) sibi . .	*om.* (*a*)

MEUSEL	LOV.
17, 5 (48, 23) existimaverunt .	estimauerunt
18, 1 (48, 2) locum .	*om.*
,, (,,) nostri castris	castris nostri
19, 2 (48, 4) hostibus .	hostis (*a*)
19, 6 (49, 18) ordinesque .	ordinemque
,, (,,) constituerant .	ita constituerant (*a*)
20, 2 (49, 7) incursus .	successus (*a*)
21, 3 (50, 7) adigi .	adici (*a*)
21, 5 (50, 12) scutisque .	scutis
,, (50, 13) detrahenda .	detrudenda (χ*SM²*)
22, 1 (50, 1) deiectusque .	delectusque (*X*)
,, (50, 3) diversae legiones	diuersis legionibus (*X*)
23, 1 (51, 4) his . .	iis (φβ)
23, 2 (51, 7) flumen .	flumen *marg.*
23, 3 (51, 11) Viromanduis .	ueromanduis
,, (,,) congressu .	congressi (*X*)
23, 4 (51, 13) at totis .	Attonitis (*a*)
,, (,,) castris .	*om.* (*a*)
,, (,,) et a .	et ab (*a*)
,, (51, 14) cum .	castris quo (*a*)
,, (51, 18) castrorum locum	locum castrorum
24, 1 (51, 4) aliam in .	in aliam
24, 2 (51, 5) ab .	*om.* (*a*)
,, (51, 9) fugae sese .	sese fugae
24, 4 (52, 13) a . .	ab (*a*)
,, (52, 14) missi ad Caesarem	ad caesarem missi
,, (52, 15) castra nostra compleri	castra compleri, nostras (*a*)
,, (52, 16) dispersos .	diuersos (*X*)
25, 1 (52, 3) confertos milites	milites confertos
,, (52, 4) esse impedimento	impedimento esse
,, (52, 5) signifero .	signiferoque (*a*)
,, (52, 8) primipilo .	primipili
,, (52, 10) deserto .	desertos (*all MSS. except A*)
25, 3 (53, 21) in .	*om.* (*a*)
26, 2 (53, 5) aliis .	alius (*a*)
,, (,,) ferrent .	ferret (*a*)
26, 4 (53, 12) gererentur .	gereretur
27, 1 (53, 2) est facta .	facta est
,, (53, 4) calones .	tum calones (*a*)
,, (,,) armatis .	armati
,, (53, 5) occurrerent .	occurrerunt (*a*)
27, 2 (53, 6) pugnando .	pugnabant quo
27, 5 (54, 13) deberet .	deberent (*X*)
,, (,,) esse	sese
28, 1 (54, 4) coniectos .	collectos (*X*)
29, 1 (54, 1) diximus .	scripsimus (*a*)
29, 3 (54, 5) in circuitu partibus	partibus in circuitu
,, (54, 6) deiectusque .	despectusque (*X*)
,, (54, 7) latitudinem .	altitudinem (*a*)
,, (,,) pedum CC .	ducentorum pedum (*a*)
29, 4 (55, 15) reliquerant .	reliquerunt (*X*)
29, 5 (55, 18) delegerant .	delegerunt (*X*)
30, 2 (55, 4) XII .	*om.* (*a*)
30, 3 (55, 6) procul constitui	constitui procul *corr.*

MEUSEL	Lov.
30, 3 (55, 8) a . . .	ab (a)
30, 4 (55, 12) muro . .	muros (a)
31, 1 (55, 1) muris .	moenibus (a)
„ („) atque . .	et
31, 2 (55, 3) se . .	*om.* (a)
„ (55, 4) deorum .	diuina (a)
32, 3 (56, 7) renuntiata .	nuntiata (X)
33, 1 (56, 3) a . . .	ab (a)
33, 2 (56, 6) iis . . .	his (X)
„ (57, 10) repente .	repentino (a)
33, 3 (57, 12) imperaverat .	imperarat (a)
33, 4 (57, 16) spes .	spes salutis (a)
33, 5 (57, 17) milibus IIII .	milia quattuor
„ („) oppidum . .	oppido
33, 7 (57, 20) iis . .	his (X)
34 (57, 2) Venellos .	unellos (X)
„ („) Coriosolitas .	curiosolitas (φ)
„ („) Esuvios . .	sesuuios (X)
„ (57, 3) Redones .	rhedones (*a ah*)
„ (57, 5) dicionem .	deditionem (*af*)
35, 1 (57, 2) iis . . .	his (X)
„ (57, 3) legati ad Caesarem mitterentur	mitterentur legati ad caesarem (a)
„ (57, 4) qui . . .	quae
35, 2 (57, 5) Illyricumque .	illiricumque (χβ)
35, 3 (58, 7) Turonos quaeque	turonesque quae (φπ)
„ („) propinquae iis locis erant	his locis propinquae erant
„ (58, 9) hiberna . .	hibernacula (a) (cula *in marg.*)
35, 4 (58, 10) dierum . .	dies (X)

III.

MEUSEL	Lov.
1, 1 (58, 2) Veragros Sedunosque	sedunos *corr.* ueragrosque
„ (58, 3) a . . .	ab (φ)
1, 2 (58, 6) consuerant .	consueuerant (π)
„ (58, 8) uti . . .	ut
1, 4 (58, 10) undique .	*om.*
„ (58, 14) Octodurus .	octodorus (SB²β) simis *corr.*
1, 5 (58, 15) altissimis. .	altis
„ („) undique .	*om.*
1, 6 (59, 16) hic . .	hinc (aa)
„ („) flumini .	flumen (a)
2, 3 (59, 9) eam .	tam (a)
„ (59, 11) absentibus .	*om.* (a)
2, 4 (59, 14) impetum suum posse	posse impetum suum (a)
„ („) sustineri .	sustinere (φ)
3, 1 (59, 2) plene essent	essent plene
3, 3 (60, 11) eius .	huius (a)
„ (60, 12) isdem .	iisdem
4, 1 (60, 1) iis . .	*om.* (a)
„ (60, 3) gaesaque .	caesaque (a)
4, 2 (60, 5) propugnare .	repugnare (a)
„ (60, 6) et quaecumque	ut quaeque (a)
5, 1 (60, 3) nostros .	nostris (X)
5, 3 (61, 14) dato signo .	signo dato
6, 3 (61, 11) intra munitiones	in castra munitionesque (a)

MEUSEL	Lov.
7, 1 (62, 4) Illyricum .	illiricum (χβ)
„ (62, 5) regiones . .	*om.*
7, 2 (62, 6) eius belli haec fuit causa	*om.*
„ (62, 7) mare . .	mari
„ („) Oceanum .	oceano
„ (62, 8) hiemabat .	hiemauerat (SBᵇMᵇ)
7, 4 (62, 11) Esuvios . .	esubios *in ras.*
„ (62, 12) Coriosolitas .	curiosolitas (a)
„ („) Silio .	sillio (X)
8, 1 (62, 1) civitatis longe amplissima	amplissimae ciuitatis longe
„ (62, 3) Veneti plurimas	plurimas ueneti
„ (62, 4) rerum nauticarum	nauticarum reliquos (a)
„ (62, 6) aperti . .	aperto (X)
8, 2 (62, 8) fit . . .	fuit
„ („) Silii .	sillii (X)
„ („) Velanii .	uellanii (φ)
8, 3 (62, 14) omnes .	omnis (X)
8, 4 (62, 16) acceperint .	acceperant (a)
„ (63, 17) malint . .	mallent (a) (*the* ll *is written on an erasure*).
8, 5 (63, 18) celeriter ad suam sententiam	ad suam sententiam celeriter
„ (63, 19) recuperare .	recipere (a)
9, 1 (63, 1) a . . .	ab (a)
„ (63, 3) Ligeri .	ligere (a)
9, 3 (63, 11) ab . . .	a
„ („) vincula .	uincla (φQhl²)
9, 6 (63, 18) acciderent .	acciderant (φA)
9, 7 (63, 23) atque apertissimo	*om.* (χ) (*in the margin is written, by a later hand, with reference to* uastissimo, aut apertissimo)
9, 9 (64, 26) gesturum .	esse gesturum
9, 10 (64, 27) Osismos .	ossismos (φ)
„ (64, 28) Lexovios .	lexobios (a)
„ („) Diablintes .	diablintres (a)
10, 1 (64, 2) tamen multa .	multa tamen
10, 2 (64, 3) iniuria .	iniuriae (a)
„ (64, 6) sibi idem. .	idem sibi
11, 1 (64, 2) flumini Rheno .	Rheno flumini
11, 2 (64, 4) Gallis .	belgis (a)
11, 4 (64, 9) Sabinum . .	*om.*
„ (64, 10) Venellos .	unellos (X)
„ („) Coriosolitas .	coriosolites (a)
„ (65, 11) Lexovios .	lexobios (a)
11, 5 (65, 13) Pictonibus .	pectonibus (X)
„ (65, 14) possit .	posset (X)
„ (65, 15) copiis contendit	contendit copiis
12, 3 (65, 7) operis .	*om.*
„ (65, 9) desperare fortunis suis	suis fortunis desperare (a)
„ („) numero navium	nauium numero
„ (65, 11) recipiebant .	reiciebant
12, 4 (65, 12) isdem . .	iisdem
12, 5 (65, 15) magnis . .	magno (φ)

MEUSEL	LOV.
13, 4 (65, 8) ex	om. (a)
13, 6 (66, 10) alutae	salute (a)
,, (66, 11) inopiam lini	lini inopiam (a)
,, (66, 13) sustineri	sustinere (a)
,, (66, 14) onera	opera (a)
13, 8 (66, 18) iis	his (af)
,, (66, 19) iis	his (X)
,, (66, 20) adigebatur	adiciebatur (a[a]f)
,, (66, 21) copulis	scopulis (X)
13, 9 (66, 22) saevire	se saeuire (a)
,, (,,) et se	om. (a)
,, (66, 24) relictae	rei relictae (a)
,, (,,) cotes	cautes (a)
14, 1 (66, 3) iis	his (β)
,, (,,) noceri	nocere
14, 3 (67, 10) quam rationem	qua ratione
14, 4 (67, 14) adigi	adici (X)
,, (,,) a	ab (a)
14, 5 (67, 15) magno	magna
,, (67, 16) longuriis	longuris (X)
,, (67, 17) muralium	moralium
,, (67, 18) destinabant	distinebant (ahl²)
14, 7 (67, 21) consisteret	esset
14, 8 (67, 26) paulo	om.
14, 9 (67, 27) erat	om.
15, 1 (67, 1) Deiectis	disiectis (X)
15, 3 (67, 8) malacia	malina(?)(ina corr.)
,, (67, 9) movere	commouere (a)
15, 5 (68, 11) consectati	consecuti
,, (68, 12) pervenirent	peruenerint (a)
16, 4 (68, 8) Caesari	caesari marg.
17, 1 (68, 3) Venellorum	unellorum (X)
17, 2 (,,) his	Is
17, 3 (68, 6) his	iis (a)
17, 4 (68, 10) convenerat	conuenerant (MQ')
,, (68, 12) sevocabat	reuocabat (X)
17, 5 (68, 13) duorum	duum (a)
,, (69, 16) Sabinus	sabinus marg.
,, (69, 17) vocibus	om.
17, 7 (69, 19) de causa faciebat	faciebat de causa
18, 1 (69, 1) Hac	ac (a)
,, (69, 3) iis	his (X)
18, 6 (69, 15) iis	his (X)
18, 7 (69, 18) concilio	consilio
,, (,,) iis	his (X)
19, 3 (70, 9) primum	unum (X)
19, 4 (70, 11) quos	quos impeditos (a)
19, 5 (70, 15) est certior	certior est
19, 6 (70, 18) ferendas	perferendas (a)
20, 1 (70, 3) est tertia pars	ex tertia parte (X)
,, (70, 4) iis	his (a)
,, (70, 7) Manlius	mallius (a)
20, 2 (71, 11) et Carcasone et Narbone	et marg. narbona
,, (71, 13) Sotiatium	sontiatum (a)
20, 3 (71, 14) Sotiates	sontiates (aπ)
,, (71, 15) agmen nostrum	nostrum agmen
20, 4 (71, 18) hi	Ii (BM)
21, 1 (71, 1) Pugnatum	pugnatumque
,, (71, 2) atque	om.
,, (,,) Sotiates	sontiates (a)

MEUSEL	LOV.
21, 1 (71, 3) putarent	putarent marg.
,, (71, 4) nostri	nihil
,, (71, 6) tandem	tamen (X)
,, (,,) verterunt	uertere (a)
21, 2 (71, 8) Sotiatium	sontiatum (a)
21, 3 (71, 9) alias	om.
,, (71, 13) nihil his rebus	his rebus nihil
22, 1 (71, 2) eam rem	ea re (X)
,, (71, 3) Adiatunnus	adiatonnus
22, 2 (72, 5) iis	his (X)
,, (72, 6) his	iis (a)
,, (72, 7) per vim	per uim marg.
22, 3 (72, 10) mortem	mori (a)
,, (,,) Adiatunnus	adiattonnus
23, 1 (72, 1) Vocatium	uocatirum (aρ)
23, 2 (72, 4) erat	erant
,, (72, 5) quoque versus	quaqua uersum
,, (72, 6) inter se dare	dare inter se
23, 4 (72, 9) [cum]hominum multitudine	hominum cum multitudine
23, 5 (72, 11) ii	hi (φβ)
23, 6 (72, 13) hi	In
23, 7 (72, 16) diduci	deduci (X)
24, 1 (73, 2) instituta	instructa
,, (,,) coniectis	collectis (af)
24, 2 (73, 6) sine	sine ullo (a)
24, 3 (73, 9) infirmiores	infirmiore (a)
24, 5 (73, 12) timoris	timidiores (X)
25, 1 (73, 1) multis telis coniectis	multis corr. coniectis
,, (73, 8) acciderent	accederent (a)
25, 2 (73, 9) esse	om.
26, 2 (74, 3) devectis	eductis (X)
,, (74, 6) ad pugnam	ad pugnam marg.
26, 3 (74, 8) prorutis	proruptis (X)
,, (74, 9) his	iis (φ)
26, 5 (74, 14) contenderunt	intenderunt (X)
26, 6 (74, 16) convenisse	uenisse
27, 1 (74, 4) Elusates	flustates (X)
,, (,,) Sibusates	sibutzates (BM)
27, 2 (74, 6) id	hoc (a)
28, 1 (74, 4) de pace	om.
,, (75, 5) duxit	adduxit (X)
28, 4 (75, 16) ex	de
29, 1 (75, 5) utrumque	utrimque
29, 2 (75, 7) a	ab (a)
29, 3 (75, 12) reduxit	perduxit (a)
,, (75, 13) Lexoviis	lexobiis (a)
,, (75, 14) proxime	maxime (a)

IV.

MEUSEL	LOV.
1, 1 (76, 3) Tencteri	tanctheri (φ)
1, 7 (76, 15) colendi	incolendi
1, 9 (76, 20) faciunt	faciant (X)
1, 10 (77, 24) pars aperta	aperta pars
,, (,,) lavarentur	lauantur (X)
2, 1 (77, 2) est	est ad eos
2, 2 (77, 6) importatis	importatis his (a)
,, (,,) parva	praua (a)
,, (77, 8) sint	om.
2, 4 (77, 12) ephippiis	ephippiis in ras. (etphiapiis [a] marg.)

Meusel	Lov.
2, 6 (77, 14) omnino ad se .	ad se omnino (a)
,, (,,) patiuntur .	sinunt (a)
3, 1 (77, 2) esse laudem	laudem esse
,, (77, 3) significari .	significare ta
3, 2 (77, 5) C . . .	dc (a)
3, 3 (77, 7) ii . . .	et (X)
,, (,,) quamquam .	quam (X)
,, (77, 8) sunt .	et (X)
4, 1 (78, 1) Tencteri .	tenctheri (X)
,, (78, 2) complures .	cum plures (a)
4, 2 (78, 5) hi . .	et (a)
4, 3 (78, 7) iis . .	his (X)
,, (78, 8) habuerant .	habebant
,, (,,) demigraverant .	demigrauerunt (X)
4, 4 (78, 12) suas sedes .	sedes suas
4, 5 (78, 14) omni .	om.
,, (,,) equitatu confecto	confecto equitatu
5, 2 (79, 4) enim .	autem (Mf) (the a of autem is apparently written on an erasure)
,, (79, 5) quid .	quod (X)
,, (79, 6) re . .	re marg.
,, (79, 8) ibi res .	res ibi
,, (79, 9) cogat .	cogant (a)
5, 3 (79, 10) ineunt .	ineant
6, 4 (79, 8) iam . .	om.
,, (79, 9) Condrusorum .	condrusonum (a)
6, 5 (79, 10) evocatis .	uocatis (a)
,, (79, 11) permulsis et	om.
7, 2 (79, 4) iis . .	his (X)
7, 4 (80, 11) utiles esse .	esse utiles
7, 5 (80, 12) pares .	om.
8, 1 (80, 1) Caesar quae visum est	quae uisum est caesar (a)
,, (80, 2) iis .	his (a fl)
8, 3 (80, 7) velint .	uellent
,, (80, 9) se Ubiis .	sueuis (S)
9, 1 (80, 2) re deliberata .	deliberata re
,, (80, 3) ad Caesarem .	om.
9, 3 (80, 6) iis . .	his (X)
,, (80, 7) Ambivaritos .	ambiuarritos
10, 1 (80, 3) Vacalus .	ualus
,, (,,) insulam .	insulamque (X)
10, 2 (81, 4) inde .	ab oceano (X)
,, (81, 5) Oceanum .	rhenum (X)
10, 3 (81, 6) Nantuatium .	nantuantium ([naut. M; nont. S] φ)
,, (81, 7) Tribocorum .	tribucorum (a)
10, 4 (81, 8) adpropinquavit	appropinquat (SM²ah)
,, (81, 9) diffluit .	defluit (a)
10, 5 (81, 11) sunt .	om.
,, (,,) atque ovis .	ouisque
11, 1 (81, 1) milibus abesset	abesset milibus
,, (81, 3) magnopere .	om.
11, 2 (81, 5) equites .	om.
,, (,,) praetermitteret	praetermitterent
11, 3 (81, 8) iurando .	faciendo
,, (,,) fecisset .	fecissent (M²Q²)

Meusel	Lov.
11, 4 (81, 12) abessent .	aberant
12, 1 (82, 5) timentibus nostris	nostris timentibus
,, (82, 6) erat . .	dictus erat
12, 2 (82, 8) his .	om. (a)
,, (82, 9) subfossisque .	suffossis
,, (82, 12) venissent .	uenirent
12, 4 (82, 15) a . .	ab (ABM)
12, 5 (82, 17) illum ex periculo	ex periculo illum
,, (,,) ipse .	ipso
13, 1 (82, 2) iis . .	his (XSβ)
13, 4 (83, 10) praetermitteret .	intermitteret
,, (83, 11) oportunissima .	oportunissime
,, (83, 12) simulatione et . perfidia	perfidia et simulatione (a)
,, (83, 13) frequentes .	frequentibus
13, 5 (83, 15) purgandi sui .	sui purgandi (a)
13, 6 (83, 18) gavisus .	grauius (a)
,, (,,) illos .	om.
14, 2 (83, 8) petere .	petere marg.
14, 4 (83, 10) quo loco .	quo in loco
15, 2 (84, 6) vi . .	et ui
15, 4 (84, 10) iis . .	his (X)
16, 1 (84, 1) Germanico .	Germano
,, (84, 2) Rhenum esse .	esse rhenum
16, 2 (84, 7) Tencterorum .	tenctherorum
,, (84, 8) commemoravi .	memoraui
,, (84, 10) Sugambrorum .	sigambrorum
,, (84, 11) his . .	iis (ABM)
16, 5 (84, 19) orabant .	postulabant
,, (,,) ab Suebis .	om. i i
16, 6 (84, 20) rei publicae .	P.R.
,, (85, 22) satis .	om.
16, 7 (85, 23) Ariovisto .	ariouisti
,, (85, 26) possent .	possint (X)
17, 4 (85, 12) festucis .	fistulis
17, 5 (85, 14) iis . .	his (φβ)
17, 10 (86, 29) causa .	om. (a)
,, (,,) immissae .	missae (X)
18, 2 (86, 4) Sugambrorum .	sigambrorum (X)
18, 3 (86, 6) respondet .	respondit (a)
18, 4 (86, 7) at Sugambri .	Sigambri (a)
,, (86, 9) Tencteris .	tenctheris
19, 1 (86, 3) succisis .	succisis in ras.
,, (86, 4) his .	iis (a)
,, (,,) a . .	ab (a)
19, 2 (86, 5) postea .	post
,, (86, 8) silvis .	siluas
19, 3 (87, 12) ibidem .	ibi (X)
19, 4 (87, 13) iis . .	his (β)
,, (87, 15) Sugambros .	sigambros (A²M²a)
20, 1 (87, 2) septentriones .	septemtrionem (φ)
,, (87, 3) Britanniam .	brittanniam
20, 2 (87, 7) adisset .	adisset et (a)
20, 3 (87, 10) adit .	adiit (a)
,, (,,) his .	iis (Aφρ)
20, 4 (87, 12) vocatis .	conuocatis
,, (87, 16) maiorem .	maiorum (X)
,, (,,) portus .	om.
21, 2 (88, 4) ad se quam primum	quam primum ad se
21, 3 (88, 6) Britanniam .	britaniam

MEUSEL	LOV.
21, 4 (88, 8) fecerat .	effecerat (a)
21, 7 (88, 14) remittit .	remisit
„ (88, 17) magni .	magna (Mf²)
21, 8 (88, 19) ut . .	om. (φ)
21, 9 (88, 21) regionibus .	regionibus omnibus (a)
„ („) ei . . .	et
„ („) facultatis .	facultas (AS)
22, 1 (88, 2) ad eum legati .	legati ad eum
„ (88, 6) pollicerentur .	pollicentur (a)
22, 2 (89, 9) tantularum .	tantarum (a)
22, 3 (89, 12) recipit .	recepit (a)
„ („) LXXX .	dccc/lxxx. (a)
„ (89, 13) quot .	quod (X)
„ (89, 14) transportandas legiones	legiones transportandas
22, 4 (89, 16) a . .	ab (a)
„ (89, 18) venire .	peruenire
22, 5 (89, 19) Titurio .	Q. titurio
„ („) Aurunculeio .	l. aurunculeio
„ (89, 20) a . .	ab (a)
„ (89, 21) ducendum .	marg.
22, 6 (89, 21) Sulpicium .	P. sulpicium
23, 2 (89, 5) diei circiter .	circiter dei (a)
„ (89, 7) copias .	turmas
23, 3 (89, 8) anguste .	angustis (X)
23, 5 (90, 13) cognovisset .	cognosset (a)
„ (90, 15) maritimae .	mare tum hae
„ („) quae .	quam
23, 6 (90, 20) aperto .	om. (a)
24, 1 (90, 4) navibus egredi .	egredi nauibus
24, 2 (90, 8) pressis .	oppressis (a)
24, 3 (90, 11) expeditis .	expediti (φ)
24, 4 (90, 15) consuerant .	consueuerant (ue is underlined in paler ink)
25, 1 (90, 3) erat .	om. (a)
25, 2 (91, 9) etiam .	modo (X)
25, 3 (91, 11) obtestatus .	contestatus (a)
„ (91, 13) commilitones .	milites (a)
25, 4 (91, 15) voce magna .	magna uoce
25, 6 (91, 19) adpropinquaverunt .	appropinquarunt (X)
26, 5 (91, 15) potuerant .	potuerunt (X)
27, 1 (92, 4) sese .	esse (a)
27, 3 (92, 8) vincula .	uincla (β)
27, 4 (92, 9) tum .	tunc
„ („) et . .	om. (a)
„ (92, 10) contulerunt .	coniecerunt (a)
27, 5 (92, 13) imprudentiae .	prudentiae de corr.
28, 1 (92, 3) demonstratum .	monstratum
28, 2 (92, 5) viderentur .	uideretur
„ („) subito .	om.
„ (92, 7) referrentur .	reuerterentur
„ (93, 9) suo .	sui (X)
29, 2 (93, 5) quas Caesar .	quasque (X)
„ (93, 6) complebat .	compleuerat (a)
29, 4 (93, 15) hiemari .	hiemare (a)
„ („) in his .	his in (a[iis S])
30, 1 (93, 3) et . .	om. (a)
30, 2 (93, 9) his .	iis (ah)

MEUSEL.	LOV.
30, 2 (94, 12) et . . .	aut (a)
31, 2 (94, 6) cotidie in castra	in castra cotidie
„ (94, 9) comparari .	comportari (a)
32, 2 (94, 11) succedere .	succedere cohortes
32, 3 (94, 13) suos .	et suos
32, 5 (95, 18) depositis .	dispositis
33, 1 (95, 4) insinuaverunt .	insinuauerint (QᵇB²M²ρf²)
34, 2 (95, 4) hostem .	om. (a)
„ („) et . .	et ad (a)
34, 4 (95, 8) continuos .	continuo
36, 2 (96, 5) hiemi .	hiemis
„ („) subiciendam .	subeundam
36, 4 (96, 8) portus quos reliquae .	quos reliquae portus
37, 3 (97, 10) horis .	horas
38, 2 (97, 5) perfugio superiore anno erant usi .	superiore anno semper fuerant usi
„ (97, 6) venerunt .	peruenerunt (a)
38, 3 (97, 9) se omnes .	omnes se

V.

MEUSEL	LOV.
1, 1 (97, 1) L. Domitio .	Domitio
„ (98, 4) possint hieme .	hieme possent (X)
„ (98, 5) curent .	curarent (a)
1, 2 (98, 6) subductionisque .	subductionesque (X)
„ (98, 8) crebras .	om.
„ (98, 10) ac . .	ad (a)
1, 3 (98, 12) multum humilitas .	humilitas multum
1, 5 (98, 15) Illyricum .	illiricum
1, 6 (98, 17) eo cum venisset, civitatibus milites imperat certumque in locum convenire iubet	om.
1, 7 (98, 20) demonstrent .	demonstrant (X)
2, 1 (98, 1) His .	Iis (a)
2, 2 (98, 3) circumitis .	circuitis (a)
„ (99, 6) instructas .	constructas
„ (99, 7) possint .	possent
2, 3 (99, 9) velit .	uellet (SM²)
„ (99, 13) relinquit .	reliquit (X)
3, 1 (99, 3) demonstravimus	diximus (demonstrauimus marg.)
3, 2 (99, 5) ex .	E (a)
3, 4 (99, 10) iisque .	iisque (the first i has been altered into e)
3, 5 (99, 15) auctoritate .	familiaritate (a)
„ (99, 17) privatis .	priuatim (a)
„ (99, 18) possent .	posset (X)
„ (100, 19) legatos .	induciomarus legatos (a)
3, 7 (100, 22) civitatem in sua potestate esse	esse ciuitatem in sua potestate (a)
„ (100, 23) seque .	seseque (φ[a?])
„ (100, 24) et . .	om. (a)
4, 1 (100, 2) quaeque	quaecunque

MEUSEL	LOV.
4, 1 (100, 4) rebus ad Britannicum bellum	ad britannicum bellum rebus (a)
4, 2 (100, 8) maneret	permaneret
4, 3 (100, 10) ab	a (a)
4, 4 (100, 13) id factum graviter tulit	id tulit factum grauiter (a)
,, (100, 15) ante	om.
,, (,,) fuisset	esset
5, 3 (101, 7) milia	milium (a)
6, 1 (101, 2) a	ab (a)
,, (,,) habere	ducere
6, 4 (101, 14) sevocare	reuocare (χMS)
,, (101, 15) uti	ut (Mβ)
6, 5 (101, 17) consilium Caesaris	caesaris consilium
7, 2 (102, 5) prospiciendum	perspiciendum (a)
7, 3 (102, 6) dies circiter XXV	circiter xxv. diebus
,, (102, 8) his locis	iis (a)
,, (,,) flare consuevit	consueuit sufflare
7, 4 (102, 12) naves	in naues
7, 5 (,,) omnium impeditis animis	impeditis omnium animis
,, (102, 13) Haeduorum	heduorum
7, 8 (102, 19) autem	enim (X)
8, 1 (102, 1) Labieno in continenti cum III legionibus et equitum milibus duobus	labieno cum tribus legionibus et equitum milibus duobus in continentem
,, (102, 3) rei frumentariae	rem frumentariam (M)
,, (103, 5) re	se
8, 2 (,,) V legionibus	legionibus v̄.
,, (103, 6) relinquebat	reliquerat (a)
8, 6 (103, 17) Caesar ex captivis cognovit	ex captiuis cogno uit caesar
,, (103, 20) causa fecerat	fecerant
,, (103, 21) visae	om.
9, 1 (103, 7) ei	et
,, (,,) navibusque	nauibus
10, 2 (104, 7) litus	litore (a)
,, (104, 8) sustinerent	subsisterent (X)
11, 2 (104, 4) [litteris]	litterisque (a) uel xl corr.
,, (104, 5) XL	lx
11, 4 (104, 8) possit	posset (a)
, (105, 9) sint apud eum	apud eum sunt (sunt X)
11, 6 (105, 13) ne	nec
11, 7 (105, 15) relinquit	reliquit (aa)
12, 1 (105, 2) ipsa	ipsi (all MSS. except a)
12, 2 (105, 3) qui	om.
,, (105, 4) transierunt	transierant (a)
,, (,,) isdem	iis (a)
,, (105, 5) remanserunt	permanserunt (a)
12, 3 (105, 8) pecoris	pecorum (a)
12, 4 (105, 9) taleis	anulis
12, 5 (105, 10) ibi	om.
13, 1 (106, 1) triquetra	utrique
,, (106, 5) latus tenet	pertinet (a)
13, 2 (106, 7) insula	om. (a)
13, 3 (106, 10) obiectae	subiectae (a)
,, (106, 12) brumam	bruma (X)
13, 6 (106, 17) alter	lateris (X)
,, (106, 18) milium	milia (a fh)
14, 1 (106, 1) his	iis (a)
,, (107, 3) a	om. (a)
14, 2 (107, 6) Britanni	britannia
,, (,,) vitro	ultro (a)
,, (107, 7) horribiliores	horridiores (a)
14, 5 (107, 11) qui	si qui (BM)
15, 1 (107, 1) essedariique	essedarii
,, (,,) proelio	praelium (a)
,, (107, 2) ita	om. (a)
,, (107, 3) eos	omnes (φ)
15, 4 (107, 10) his	iis (ah)
,, (,,) legionum duarum	duarum legionum
,, (,,) eae	hae (BM)
,, (,,) perexiguo intermisso	intermisso perexiguo
16, 2 (108, 7) plerumque	plerunque marg.
17, 2 (108, 4) causa	gratia
,, (108, 6) partibus	om. (a)
17, 3 (108, 9) quoad	quo (φa)
,, (108, 10) se	om. (a)
18, 1 (108, 3) omnino loco	loco omnino
18, 2 (109, 4) animadvertit	animum aduertit (a)
,, (109, 5) esse copias hostium	hostium esse copias
18, 3 (109, 6) praefixisque	praefixis (φ)
18, 4 (109, 8) his	Iis (a)
18, 5 (109, 12) equitum	equitatum
19, 1 (109, 7) ex agris	om.
19, 2 (109, 8) effunderet	eiecerat (a)
,, (109, 10) magno cum	cum magno
,, (,,) his	iis (a)
20, 1 (109, 1) Trinovantes	trenobantes
,, (109, 3) [Galliam]	om.
20, 4 (110, 9) his	iis (a)
21, 1 (110, 1) Trinovantibus	trinobantibus
,, (110, 3) Bibroci, Cassi	bibrocicassi
21, 2 (110, 4) his	iis (a)
,, (110, 6) magnus hominum	hominum magnus
21, 5 (110, 13) impetum	impetum marg.
22, 1 (110, 1) Dum	Cum (a)
,, (,,) his	iis (a)
,, (110, 4) his	iis (a)
,, (111, 5) uti	ut
22, 2 (111, 6) hi	Ii
22, 4 (111, 15) quid	quot
22, 5 (111, 17) Mandubracio	mandubrancio
,, (111, 18) Trinovantibus	trenobantibus
23, 2 (111, 2) his	Iis (a)
,, (111, 4) exercitum reportare	reportare exercitum
23, 4 (111, 11) reicerentur	reficerentur (a)
23, 6 (112, 15) consecuta	secuta
24, 1 (112, 2) Gallia	gallias
,, (112, 3) aliter	om.
24, 2 (112, 7) Esuvios	essuos

MEUSEL	LOV.
24, 3 (112, 9) Bellovacis	belgis (a)
,, (,,) his	Iis (a)
,, (,,) Crassum.	crassum quintum (a)
,, (112, 10) Munatium	minacium
24, 4 (112, 13) ac	ac *in ras.* (et [β] *was written originally*)
,, (112, 14) Catuvolci	catuolci (X)
24, 5 (112, 15) Cottam	cottam *marg.*
24, 7 (112, 20) C continebantur	continebantur c. (tū)
24, 8 (112, 21) quoad	quod
25, 1 (112, 2) cuius	Huius (a)
25, 3 (113, 6) inimici	inimicis iam (a)
,, (,,) palam multis	multis palam (a)
,, (,,) auctoribus	et iis auctoribus eum (a)
25, 4 (113, 10) cognoverit	cognouerat (a)
26, 1 (113, 1) Diebus	*ies
26, 2 (113, 5) comportavissent	comportassent
,, (113, 7) oppugnanda	oppugnatum (a)
27, 1 (114, 2) Arpineius	carpineius
27, 2 (114, 6) confiteri	confidere
,, (114, 8) ei	*om.*
,, (,,) a	ab (a)
,, (114, 9) remissi	missi (A Mβ)
27, 3 (114, 13) in se	in se *marg.*
27, 5 (114, 21) alteri	alterae (a)
27, 7 (114, 24) pro pietate	proprietate (ABMQªah¹,l)
27, 10 (115, 33) se	*om.* (a)
,, (,,) suos	*om.* (a)
28, 1 (115, 1) Arpineius	carpineus
,, (,,) audierant	audierunt (a) u corr.
28, 3 (115, 11) existimabant	existimabant (existumabant a)
28, 4 (,,) copias etiam	etiam copias (X)
28, 6 (115, 16) esse	esset (a)
29, 1 (115, 3) aut	et
29, 2 (115, 7) si ille adesset	*om.*
,, (115, 8) venturos	uenturos esse (X)
29, 3 (,,) sese	*om.*
,, (,,) spectare	expectare
29, 5 (116, 13) spe	re (a)
29, 6 (116, 15) utramque partem	utraque parte (a)
,, (116, 16) proximam	primam
29, 7 (116, 19) habere	haberet (X)
,, (,,) non praesens periculum	praesens periculum non (a)
30, 1 (116, 1) utramque partem	utraque parte (a)
,, (,,) disputatione habita	habita disputatione
30, 3 (116, 9) a	ab (a)
31, 2 (116, 5) dissensione	dissensionem (a)
31, 5 (117, 12) languore	languor
32, 2 (117, 6) demisisset	dimisisset (X)
,, (117, 9) nostris	nostrorum (a)
33, 1 (117, 3) omnia	omnia *marg.*
,, (117, 4) consuevit	solet

MEUSEL	LOV.
33, 3 (117, 10) non facile	minus facere (a)
,, (,,) per se omnia	omnia per se (a)
,, (118, 11) possent	non possent
33, 4 (118, 14) cecidit	accidit (X)
33, 5 (118, 15) pugnam	pugnandum (φ)
34, 1 (118, 2) pronuntiari	pronuntiare (a)
,, (118, 5) existimarent	sperarent
34, 2 (118, 7) salutis	*om.*
35, 2 (118, 4) recipere	recipi (a)
35, 3 (119, 5) progressi	egressi (a) in *corr.*
35, 5 (119, 12) indignum	dignum
35, 6 (119, 13) Balventio	baluemtio
36, 1 (119, 3) Cn.	cg.
36, 2 (119, 5) respondet	respondit (X)
,, (119, 8) suam	suamque
36, 3 (119, 10) se	*om.* (a)
37, 5 (120, 13) proicit	proiecit (X)
37, 6 (120, 15) nocte	noctu (a)
,, (,,) omnes	*om.*
37, 7 (120, 17) elapsi	lapsi (a)
38, 1 (120, 3) noctem neque diem	diem neque noctem
,, (,,) se	sese (a)
38, 2 (120, 6) iis	his (X)
,, (120, 7) acceperint	acceperant (Sπ)
38, 3 (120, 8) duos	*om.*
,, (,,) demonstrat	demonstrant (*the last two letters are written on an erasure, apparently of* uit)
38, 4 (120, 9) negotii	negotio
39, 1 (120, 2) Pleumoxios	pleumoximos (φ)
,, (120, 3) possunt manus	manus possunt (a)
39, 2 (121, 5) huic	Huc
39, 3 (121, 8) his	Iis (a)
,, (121, 9) Nervii, Atuatuci	aduatuci (a) neruii
40, 1 (121, 2) a	ab (a)
40, 3 (121, 7) coactis copiis	copiis coactis
40, 4 (121, 8) a nostris eadem ratione qua pridie	eadem ratione qua pridie ab nostris (a)
,, (121, 9) reliquis deinceps	deinceps reliquis
41, 1 (121, 1) Tum	Tunc (a)
41, 5 (122, 8) quicquam	quicquam praesidii
,, (,,) iis	his (X)
,, (122, 9) praesidii	*om.*
,, (122, 12) nolint	uelint
41, 6 (,,) per se incolumibus	incolumibus per se (a)
,, (122, 13) in	*om.* (a)
41, 7 (122, 14) respondet	respondit (X)
41, 8 (122, 17) se	*om.* (a)
42, 1 (122, 2) X	xi. (cī)
42, 2 (122, 3) a	ab (a)
,, (122, 4) nacti	habebant (a)
,, (122, 5) his	iis (a)
42, 3 (122, 6) essent	esset (a)
,, (122, 7) cogebantur	uidebantur (a)

Meusel	Lov.
42, 4 (122, 9) milium pass- uum	uallum pedum
42, 5 (123, 10) reliquis . .	reliquisque (a)
„ (123, 12) docuerant pa- rare ac fa- cere	facere *in ras.* doc- uerant *marg.* ac parare
43, 1 (123, 2) fusilis . .	fusili (X)
43, 2 (123, 4) hae . .	Haec (β)
43, 4 (123, 8) at . . .	Ac (X)
„ (123, 10) undique .	ubique (a)
„ (123, 12) conflagrare .	conflagrari
„ (123, 13) de vallo .	*om.*
„ („) decederet .	diceret
44, 1 (123, 2) iam . .	*om.* (a)
44, 2 (124, 3) uter alteri .	quinam (a)
„ (124, 4) loco . .	locis (a)
44, 3 (124, 5) Pullo . .	cum Pullo
„ (124, 7) tuae probandae	⸢pro⸢tuae laude (a)
„ („) expectas .	spectas (a)
„ (124, 8) dies . .	*om.*
44, 4 („) cum . .	dum (a)
„ (124, 9) extra . .	ex castris (a)
„ („) pars . .	parti (a)
44, 5 (124, 10) sese tum vallo	uallo sese (a)
44, 6 (124, 12) mediocri .	Tum mediocri (a)
„ (124, 14) hostes in illum	in hostem [*corr.* uel te (?)
„ (124, 15) progrediendi .	regrediendi (a)
44, 7 (124, 16) transfigitur .	transigitur
44, 8 (124, 17) hic . .	huic (a)
„ (124, 18) conanti . .	conantis
44, 10 (124, 20) se . . .	*om.*
„ (124, 21) veruto trans- fixum arbi- trantur	uero obscurantur occisum (a)
44, 12 (124, 24) concidit . .	occidit
44, 13 (125, 25) subsidium fert	fert subsidium (a)
45, 3 (125, 8) hic . .	Huius
„ (125, 9) magnisque .	magnis
46, 1 (125, 2) Crassum .	crassum quaesto- rem (a)
„ („) mittit . .	misit
46, 3 (125, 6) Atrebatium .	atrebatum
„ (125, 7) sciebat . .	*om.* (a)
46, 4 (125, 8) possit . .	posset (aρ)
„ (126, 11) cogit . .	colligit (a)
47, 1 (126, 3) progreditur .	procedit (a)
47, 2 („) praeficit .	praefecit (Mπ)
„ (126, 4) ei . . .	*om.* (a)
47, 4 (126, 10) si . . .	*om.* (a)
„ (126, 11) fecisset .	fecisset ut (a)
47, 5 (126, 13) remittit .	dimittit (a)
„ (126, 15) equitatus pedi- tatusque	peditatus equita- tusque (φQ)
48, 1 (126, 2) reciderat .	redierat (X)
„ (126, 3) communi saluti	communis salutis (a)
48, 5 (126, 11) munitiones .	munitionem (a)
48, 8 (127, 15) a . .	ab (a)
49, 1 (127, 2) haec . .	Hae (φπl)
„ (127, 3) armata . .	armatae (X)
49, 2 (127, 5) repetit . .	reperit (repperit X)
49, 5 (127, 11) multitudinem hostium	hostium multitu- dinem
49, 6 (127, 15) considit .	consedit (X)
49, 7 (127, 16) potest loco .	loco potest (a)
49, 8 (128, 22) vallem .	ualles ([uallis S] a)
51, 2 (128, 2) de . . .	*om.*
51, 4 (128, 9) ea . .	eas (a)
51, 5 (128, 11) tum . .	Tunc
„ (128, 14) iis . . .	eis (φ)
52, 1 (128, 2) illorum .	illum (SM²)
„ (129, 3) incolumibus .	incolumibus copiis (a)
52, 2 (129, 5) producta legi- one . .	Legione producta (a)
52, 3 (129, 7) his . .	iis (ABM)
„ (129, 8) virtute . .	cum uirtute (a)
52, 6 (129, 15) ferundum .	ferendum (β)
„ (129, 17) laetitia . .	laetatio (a)
53, 1 (129, 5) oreretur . .	oriretur (Sχ²M²a)
53, 3 (129, 9) Fabium cum sua legione .	cum sua legione fabium
„ (130, 13) ipse ad exerci- tum	ad exercitum ipse
53, 5 (130, 19) sine sollicitu- dine Caesaris intercessit	intercessit sine sollicitudine caesaris
53, 6 (130, 21) Roscio . .	roscio quaestore (a)
„ (130, 23) Aremoricae .	armoricae (X)
53, 7 (130, 24) milibus .	milia (M²)
54, 1 (130, 2) alios . .	alias (X)
„ („) denuntiaret, alios cohor- tando	alias cohortando denuntiaret (a)
54, 3 (130, 4) faciendi . .	faciundi (φ)
54, 4 (131, 13) aliquos reper- tos	repertos aliquos
„ (131, 18) Gallici belli .	belli gallici
54, 5 (131, 20) quod . .	quod ei (a)
„ (131, 22) populi Romani	a populo romano (a)
55, 1 (131, 4) minorem .	mino *marg.* rem
55, 2 (131, 7) Tencterorum .	tenchterorum
„ (131, 8) amplius fortu- nam	fortunam amplius
55, 3 (131, 9) cogere . .	agere
56, 2 (132, 6) belli . .	bellorum
„ (132, 7) puberes . .	puberes et (a)
„ („) coguntur .	consuerunt (a)
„ (132, 8) venit . .	conuenit (a)
56, 5 (132, 17) praecipit .	praecepit (a)
57, 2 (132, 7) certam . .	certum (af)
58, 1 (133, 4) custodiis intra castra con- tinuit	intra castra con- tinuit custodiis
58, 2 (133, 8) cum . .	*om.* (Maªf)
58, 4 (133, 13) unum omnes petant	omnes ⸢peterent ⸢unum (peterent a)
„ (133, 15) interfectum vi- derit	⸢uideret ⸢inter- fectum (MB²β)
„ (133, 16) spatium nac- tum illum	illum spatium nac- tum
58, 5 (133, 17) iis . . .	his (aβ)

VI.

MEUSEL	LOV.
1, 1 (133, 2) Sextium . .	sestium
1, 2 (134, 6) consul . .	consulis (X)
,, (,,) rogasset, ad signa con- venire	ad signa conueni- re rogauisset (rogauisset a)
1, 3 (134, 7) etiam . .	etiam marg.
,, (134, 10) sarciri . .	resarciri (a)
1, 4 (134, 17) opes . .	opus
2, 2 (134, 5) civitatibus .	ciuitates
,. (,,) iure iurando inter se	inter se iureiuran- do
2, 3 (134, 9) Menapios .	ac menapios (a)
3, 1 (134, 2) coactis legioni- bus	legionibus coactis
3, 3 (135, 7) rursus in hiber- na legiones	legiones in hiberna
3, 5 (135, 12) erant hi .	hi erant
,, (135, 14) afuisse . .	afuisse rec. in marg.
3, 6 (135, 15) pronuntiata .	nuntiata
4, 1 (135, 2) Acco . .	accico
4, 2 (135, 6) adeunt . .	ad eum (a)
4, 3 (135, 8) aestivum .	aestiuo
,, (,,) tempus instan- tis	tempore instante
,, (135, 9) arbitrabatur .	arbitratur (a)
5, 1 (135, 2) Cavarinum .	Cauironum
5, 3 (136, 6) contenturum .	concertaturum (χ)
5, 6 (136, 16) ad eum legio- nes	legiones ad eum (φ)
6, 1 (136, 3) adit . .	adiit (a)
7, 2 (136, 3) hiemabat .	hiemauerat (a)
7, 5 (137, 12) flumen . .	flumen marg.
7, 6 (137, 15) consulto .	in consilio (X)
,, (137, 17) non . .	non corr.
7, 7 (137, 19) non nullos .	non nullos gallos (a)
7, 8 (137, 20) nocte . .	noctu (a)
,, (137, 23) populi Romani	priorum
,, (137, 25) efficit . .	effecit (a)
8, 1 (137, 3) longum .	locum
,, (137, 4) expectare .	expectari
,, (137, 7) committere proelium .	proelium commit- tere
8, 6 (138, 21) nostrorum .	modo (X)
8, 7 (138, 26) contulerunt .	receperunt (a)
8, 8 (138, 28) excesserunt .	excesserant (a)
9, 3 (138, 5) paulo . .	paulum (a[a ?])
,, (,,) ante . .	antea
9, 5 (139, 9) oreretur .	oriretur (φπ)
9, 6 (139, 12) auxilia ex sua civitate	ex sua ciuitate auxilia (β)
9, 7 (139, 16) velit dari .	uellet dare (a)
9, 8 (139, 17) Ubiorum .	Ubi horum (X)
,, (139, 18) accipit .	accepit (X)
10, 1 (139, 3) iis . . .	his (X)
,, (139, 4) sint . .	sunt (Sβ)
10, 4 (139, 13) venerint .	uenerant
,, (139, 15) se . . .	sese
10, 5 (139, 16) appelletur .	appellatur (X)
,, (139, 17) hanc . .	ac (a)
,, (140, 18) ab . . .	a (β)

MEUSEL	LOV.
10, 5 (140, 18) Sueborum .	sueuis (πh)
,, (,,) Cheruscorum .	cheruscis (X) que corr.
,, (140, 19) incursionibus- que	incursionibus
,, (,,) silvae initium	initium siluae (a)
11, 2 (140, 5) in . . .	om. (a)
11, 4 (140, 9) idque . .	Itaque (a)
,, (140, 11) quisque op- primi	opprimi quisque
,, (140, 12) habeat .	habet (X)
11, 5 (140, 14) in . . .	om.
,, (,,) partes .	om.
12, 1 (140, 2) Haedui .	hedui
12, 2 (140, 3) Haeduis .	heduis
12, 4 (140, 9) Haeduis .	heduis
,, (140, 11) se . .	esse
12, 5 (141, 14) infecta .	imperfecta (a)
12, 6 (141, 16) Haedui .	heduis
,, (141, 17) ii . .	hi (X)
12, 7 (141, 22) ii . .	hi (χal)
,, (141, 23) Haeduis .	heduis
12, 9 (141, 26) tamen .	tum (aρ)
,, (141, 27) Haedui .	hedui
13, 1 (141, 3) audet .	habet (φ)
,, (,,) nulli .	nullo (a)
13, 4 (141, 10) eos . .	hos (X)
13, 5 (142, 15) decernunt .	discernunt (aρ)
13, 7 (142, 20) eorum .	om. (a)
,, (,,) ne quid .	neque
,, (,,) contagione .	cogitatione (a)
,, (142, 21) iis .	his (X)
13, 9 (142, 26) armis de prin- cipatu	de principatu ar- mis
13, 10 (142, 30) decretis iudi- ciisque	iudiciis decretis- que
13, 11 (142, 31) Britannia .	brittania
,, (,,) translata .	translata esse (a)
14, 2 (142, 5) parentibus propinquis- que	propinquis paren- tibusque
14, 3 (142, 7) annos non nulli XX	nonnulli annos xx.
14, 4 (143, 11) vulgus .	uulgum (X)
16, 1 (143, 1) omnis .	omnium (a)
16, 3 (143, 6) hominis .	hominis non (a)
,, (,,) hominis vita .	uita hominis (φ)
,, (143, 7) arbitrantur .	arbitrabantur
16, 4 (144, 11) exanimantur .	eximantur
16, 5 (144, 12) in furto aut latrocinio .	in latrocinio aut in furto
,, (,,) noxia .	noxa (BMρ)
,, (,,) comprehensi .	deprehensi
,, (144, 13) gratiora .	grauiora
,, (,,) dis .	diis (M²a²f)
17, 1 (144, 1) Deorum .	Deum (X)
17, 2 (144, 9) regere .	gerere (SM²h)
17, 3 (,,) cum .	si
,, (144, 11) cum .	quae (X)
,, (,,) superaverunt .	superauerint (af)
,, (144, 12) reliquas .	reliquasque (a)
17, 4 (144, 13) cumulos .	tumulos (X)
17, 5 (144, 14) neque .	neque ut

MEUSEL	LOV.	MEUSEL	LOV.
18, 3 (145, 6) ab	á	27, 2 (149, 5) ac	aut (a)
,, (145, 7) adoleverunt	adoleuerint	27, 4 (149, 10) aut ab radicibus	ab radicibus
,, (145, 9) puerili	in puerili	28, 2 (149, 4) est	om.
19, 2 (145, 5) superavit	superarit (a)	28, 3 (149, 8) interfecerunt	interfecerint
19, 3 (145, 9) conveniunt	ueniunt	28, 4 (149, 10) mansuefieri	mansueti fieri (φ)
19, 4 (145, 13) omniaque, quae	omnia quaeque (a)	28, 5 (149, 11) a	om. (a)
,, (145, 15) iis	his (af)	29, 1 (149, 3) hominis	omnes (X)
,, (145, 16) funebribus	funeribus (X)	29, 3 (150, 11) Volcacium	uulcatium (AS)
20, 1 (145, 2) existimantur	existimant	29, 4 (150, 17) Basilum	basilium (X)
,, (145, 3) quid	om.	29, 5 (150, 19) in castris fieri	fieri in castris
,, (,,) ac	aut (a)	30, 1 (150, 1) Basilus	Basilius (X)
,, (145, 4) uti ad magistratum deferat neve cum quo alio communicet	om.	,, (,,) contraque	contra
		,, (150, 3) deprehendit	inuenit (deprehendit *marg.*)
20, 3 (145, 8) quae	quaeque (a)	30, 2 (150, 6) casu	usu
,, (,,) esse ex usu	ex usu esse	30, 3 (150, 11) hoc	hoc quoque (a)
,, (146, 9) concilium	consilium	,, (151, 14) ac	atque (φ)
21, 2 (146, 4) aperte opibus	opibus aperte	31, 1 (151, 1) non	om.
,, (146, 5) Lunam	solem	,, (151, 2) existimaret	existimauit
21, 3 (146, 7) a parvis	ab paruulis	31, 3 (151, 8) insulis	in siluis (φ)
21, 4 (146, 9) ali staturam, ali	alii staturam, alii (a)	31, 5 (151, 10) Catuvolcus	catauolcus
21, 5 (146, 13) renonum	rhenorum (AM)	32, 1 (151, 1) Condrusique	condrusi
,, (,,) tegimentis	tegumentis (φ)	,, (151, 5) unam esse causam	causam esse unam
22, 1 (146, 5) quique	qui cum (a)	,, (151, 6) cogitavisse	cogitasse
22, 2 (146, 6) et	ei (a)	32, 2 (151, 8) reducerentur	reducerent
22, 3 (146, 10) potentiores atque	potentioresque (X)	32, 3 (152, 11) Atuatucam	aduatucam
,, (146, 11) ne qua	neque (Mπ)	32, 4 (152, 12) atque	atque *corr.*
,, (146, 12) dissensionesque	diuisionesque	32, 5 (152, 14) probabat	probaret
22, 4 (146, 13) aequitate	aequalitate	32, 6 (152, 19) praefecit	praeficit (a)
23, 2 (147, 4) se	om. (a)	,, (,,) ei	om. (a)
23, 4 (147, 7) et	ut (X)	33, 2 (152, 4) Atuatucis	aduatucos (SQAᵍ)
23, 7 (147, 14) dixit se	se dixit	33, 3 (152, 5) cum reliquis III ad flumen † Scaldim	ad flumen scaldem (a) cum reliquis tribus
,, (147, 15) ii	hi (φf)		
,, (147, 16) a	ab (a)	33, 4 (152, 10) frumentum deberi	deberi frumentum (a)
23, 8 (147, 18) his rerum	rerum his	33, 5 (152, 12) eam	eum (a)
23, 9 (147, 20) quacumque	quaque (a)	,, (152, 14) possint	possent (a)
,, (147, 21) sanctosque	sanctos (a)	34, 2 (153, 4) ubi cuique	ubicumque (af)
24, 1 (147, 2) virtute superarent	superarent uirtute	,, (,,) valles	uallis (SM²χ²f)
24, 2 (147, 5) Germaniae sunt	sunt germaniae	34, 3 (153, 10) quae	Qua
,, (,,) Hercyniam	herciniam	34, 4 (153, 12) sevocabat	euocabat (X)
,, (147, 6) Eratostheni	eratosteni	34, 5 (153, 14) vellet	uellent (X)
,, (147, 7) Orcyniam	orciniam (ρf)	,, (153, 15) diducendi	deducendi
,, (,,) Volcae	uulgo (Mβ)	,, (153, 16) vellet	uellent (a)
,, (,,) Tectosages	tectusages (AM)	34, 8 (153, 24) evocat	ad se uocat (a)
25, 1 (148, 1) Hercyniae	herciniae	,, (153, 27) pro tali facinore	om.
25, 2 (148, 4) Rauracorum	tauriacorum (a)	35, 4 (154, 7) trans Rhenum	Transrhenos
,, (148, 5) Danuvii	danubii (X)	35, 5 (154, 10) Tencteros	thentcheros (a)
25, 3 (148, 6) a	ab (a)	35, 6 (154, 11) transeunt	transeuntes
,, (148, 7) multarumque	multarum	35, 7 (154, 17) paludes	palus in (X)
25, 5 (148, 13) a	ab (a)	35, 8 (154, 22) licet iam	iam licet
26, 1 (148, 2) inter aures	om.	,, (,,) Atuatucam	ad uatucam
26, 2 (148, 3) summo	summa	35, 9 (154, 24) ne murus	numerus (aρ)
27, 1 (149, 1) alces	altes (a)	35, 10 (154, 26) oblata	obiecta
27, 2 (149, 5) si	om.	,, (154, 27) Atuatucam	ad uatucam
		,, (154, 28) duce	om.
		36, 1 (154, 2) summa	cum summa (a)
		,, (154, 3) egredi	om.

MEUSEL		LOV.
36, 1 (154, 4) de numero dierum Caesarem		caesarem de numero dierum
36, 2 (155, 6) reditu eius		eius reditu
,, (155, 9) nullum	.	nullam
,, (,,) casum	.	causam
36, 3 (155, 14) in castris	.	om. (a)
,, (,,) ex quibus		Et
,, (155, 17) subsederat	.	subsederant (a)
37, 2 (155, 5) vallo	.	ualle (φa¹)
,, (155, 6) facultatem non haberent		non haberent facultatem
37, 4 (155, 8) hostes ex reliquis		ex reliquis hostes (a)
,, (155, 9) possint	.	possent (a)
,, (155, 10) portas nostri	.	nostri portas
37, 7 (155, 14) castra iam	.	iam castra (φ)
37, 10 (156, 20) nituntur	.	conantur
38, 1 (156, 1) in	.	cum (a)
,, (156, 2) apud	.	ad (a)
,, (156, 3) iam	.	om.
38, 2 (156, 6) rem esse	.	esse rem (a)
38, 3 (156, 7) consequuntur		consequitur
,, (,,) centuriones		centurio
38, 5 (156, 10) traditus	.	tractus (X)
39, 1 (156, 1) nostri	.	non
39, 3 (156, 6) tam	.	om. (a)
40, 2 (157, 4) perrumpant	.	perrumperent
,, (157, 5) etsi	.	et si (?) (X)
,, (,,) ceciderit		ceciderint
40, 3 (157, 6) in	.	om.
,, (157, 7) eundem omnes		omnes eundem
40, 4 (157, 10) iis.	.	eis (a)
40, 6 (157, 16) profuisse	.	prodesse (a)
,, (157, 17) potuerunt	.	poterant (SM²)
,, (157, 18) demiserunt	.	dimiserunt (SMρaᵇ)
40, 7 (157, 20) virtutis causa	.	causa uirtutis
41, 1 (157, 3) in munitionibus		om.
41, 2 (157, 6) in	.	ad (a)
41, 3 (158, 8) omnium		omnino
,, (,,) occupaverat	.	praeoccupauerat (a)
42, 1 (158, 2) ignorans	.	ignarus
,, (158, 3) minimum	.	minimo (X)
,, (,,) casui	.	casu (a)
42, 3 (158, 7) omnium rerum		rerum omnium
,, (158, 11) obtulerant	.	optinuerunt
43, 1 (158, 1) rursus ad vexandos		ad uexandos rursus
43, 3 (158, 5) a	.	om. (a)
43, 4 (158, 10) tanto in omnes partes dimisso equitatu		om.
43, 5 (159, 14) a	.	ab (a)
44, 1 (159, 2) deducit	.	reducit (X)
44, 2 (159, 6) pronuntiata more		pronuntiat, ac more
44, 3 (159, 9) sex	.	et (φ)
,, (159, 10) Agedinci		acedici (φ)

VII.

MEUSEL		LOV.
1, 1 (159, 2) P.	.	om. (aπ)
,, (160, 5) instituit	.	instituunt
1, 3 (160, 10) subiectos	.	subditos
1, 4 (160, 11) inter se	.	inter se marg.
,, (160, 12) conciliis		consiliis (a)
1, 5 (160, 16) initium	.	initia (a)
1, 6 (160, 17) esse	.	om.
1, 7 (160, 21) possit	.	posset (a)
1, 8 (160, 23) acceperint		acceperant (a)
2, 2 (160, 4) obsidibus		de obsidibus
,, (,,) inter se.		om.
,, (,,) possint	.	possent (a)
,, (160, 5) at	.	aut (af)
,, (160, 6) quo	.	quod (a)
2, 3 (160, 8) tum	.	tunc
,, (161, 10) a	.	ab (X)
,, (,,) concilio	.	consilio (β)
3, 1 (161, 2) Conconnetodumno		conconetodumo
,, (161, 3) Cenabum		genebim
3, 2 (161, 8) ubi quae		ubique (X)
,, (161, 9) hunc	.	Hanc (a)
,, (161, 10) tum	.	tunc
3, 3 (161, 11) Cenabi	.	genabi (X)
4, 1 (161, 3) totius Galliae		galliae totius (a)
,, (161, 4) a	.	ab (a)
4, 2 (161, 7) a	.	ab (a)
,, (161, 9) Gergovia		gergobia (a)
,, (,,) desistit tamen		tamen desistit
4, 3 (161, 11) ad	.	in
4, 5 (161, 15) quoque	.	quoquo (SM²β)
4, 6 (162, 19) adiungit		adiungunt (a)
4, 7 (162, 21) ad se	.	ad se uenire
,, (,,) celeriter		om.
,, (162, 22) iubet	.	iussit (a)
4, 10 (162, 26) igni	.	igne (a)
5, 6 (162, 17) ponendum	.	proponendum (a)
5, 7 (,,) se	.	om. (a)
,, (162, 18) coniungunt		iunguntur (a)
6, 1 (163, 2) urbanas res virtute Cn. Pompei		uirtute Cg. pompeii urbanas res
6, 4 (163, 8) iis	.	his (a)
7, 2 (163, 2) Nitiobroges	.	nitiobriges (X)
,, (163, 4) inruptionem	.	eruptionem (X)
7, 4 (163, 8) Arecomicis	.	aretomicis (X)
7, 5 (163, 11) Helvios	.	heluetios
8, 1 (163, 3) Helvios	.	heluetios
8, 2 (,,) etsi	.	et sic
,, (,,) mons	.	om. (a)
,, (,,) Cebenna		ceuenna
,, (163, 6) in altitudinem pedum VI		sex in altitudinem pedum (a)
,, (163, 7) labore	.	sudore (a)
8, 3 (164, 11) possint	.	possent (X)
8, 4 (164, 15) neu se ab hostibus diripi patiatur		neue ab hostibus diripiantur (a)
8, 5 (164, 18) in	.	per (a)
9, 1 (164, 2) usu	.	usus (aρ)
,, (164, 3) praeceperat	.	perceperat (SM²ρfᵇ)

Meusel	Lov.
9, 1 (164, 3) causam	causa
9, 2 (164, 7) a	ab (a)
9, 4 (164, 9) equitatum	equitatum *marg.*
9, 5 (164, 15) omnes in unum locum	in numquam locum omnes
9, 6 (164, 19) victos	uictor (X)
10, 1 (165, 3) uno loco legiones	uno in loco
,, (165, 5) positum videret	uideretur (M²) positum esse (a)
10, 4 (165, 13) Agedinci	agendici
11, 1 (165, 3) quo	quod
,, (165, 4) eoque	Idque (a)
11, 3 (165, 7) relinquit	reliquit
,, (165, 8) conficeret	faceret (a)
,, (,,) Cenabum	genabum (X)
11, 4 (165, 9) tum	tunc
,, (165, 11) Cenabi	genabi (X)
,, (,,) eo	in eo
11, 6 (165, 15) Cenabum	genabum (X)
,, (,,) contingebat	continebat (a)
11, 7 (166, 17) Cenabenses	Genabenses (X)
11, 8 (166, 19) Caesar	caesari (a)
,, (166, 23) multitudini	multitudinis (a)
11, 9 (166, 24) diripit	diruit
,, (166, 25) Ligerim	ligerem (a)
12, 1 (166, 2) desistit	destitit (a)
12, 2 (166, 3) Biturigum positum in via	*om.* (a, *which also omits* Nouiodunum)
12, 3 (166, 4) ad eum	*om.*
12, 6 (166, 16) destrictis	districtis (χM²f)
13, 1 (166, 2) proeliumque	praelium (a)
13, 3 (167, 10) rebus	*om.* (a)
14, 1 (167, 2) Cenabi	genabi (aa)
14, 2 (167, 5) et	aut (a)
14, 3 (167, 6) quod	ut
14, 4 (167, 9) deleri	diligi (a)
14, 5 (,,) causa	*om.*
,, (167, 11) quoque	quoquo (πh)
14, 7 (167, 15) cum	*om.* (af)
,, (,,) a	ab (X)
14, 8 (167, 16) < an > impedimentis	impedimentisne (β)
14, 9 (168, 19) suis	usui
14, 10 (168, 22) aestimari debere	aestimare (a)
15, 1 (168, 2) sententia	*om.*
,, (168, 3) fit	*om.* (a)
15, 2 (168, 6) se prope	*om.* (a)
15, 3 (168, 7) deliberatur	dicebatur (a)
,, (168, 8) concilio	consilio
,, (,,) placeat	placeret (a)
15, 4 (168, 9) omnibus Gallis	gallis omnibus
,, (168, 10) et	*om.* (a)
,, (168, 11) succendere	incendere
,, (,,) cogantur	cogerentur (X)
16, 2 (168, 4) tempora	opera
,, (168, 5) gererentur	agerentur (a)
16, 3 (169, 10) itineribus	itineribusque
17, 1 (169, 2) palude	a paludibus (a)
17, 2 (169, 5) Haeduos	heduos
17, 3 (169, 12) frumento milites	milites frumento
,, (169, 13) sustentarint	sustentarent (X)
17, 5 (169, 20) numquam	nusquam (a)
,, (,,) infecta	incepta (a)
17, 7 (169, 21) praestare	praestaret (a)
,, (169, 23) Cenabi	genabi (a)
18, 1 (170, 1) turres adpropinquassent	appropinquassent turres
,, (170, 5) insidiandi	insidiarum (a)
,, (,,) eo	esse
19, 1 (170, 1) leniter	breuiter
19, 2 (170, 4) distributi	distributis (φ)
19, 4 (170, 12) ferre	perferre (a)
19, 5 (170, 15) videat	uideret (a)
,, (171, 17) laude sua	sua salute (a)
19, 6 (171, 18) consolatus	consolatos (a)
,, (,,) reducit in castra	in castra reducit
,, (,,) reliquaque quae	reliqua quaeque (a)
20, 2 (171, 5) fortuito	fortuitu (A^a φf²)
20, 3 (171, 11) ipse sine	ipsum (X)
20, 4 (171, 13) illic	illis (a)
,, (,,) utilem	utile
20, 6 (171, 17) intervenerint	interuenirent (a)
20, 7 (171, 21) a	ab (a)
,, (171, 24) remittere	remitteret (X)
20, 8 (172, 26) a me	*om.*
20, 10 (172, 30) atque	et (a)
20, 11 (172, 35) profecisset	profecissent (S)
20, 12 (172, 39) paene	*om.* (a)
,, (,,) hac	*om.* (a)
21, 1 (172, 3) adprobant	probant
21, 2 (172, 6) copiis	locis (a)
,, (,,) submittantur	mittantur (a)
21, 3 (172, 8) paene in eo	penes eos (X)
22, 1 (172, 2) genus	gens
,, (172, 3) a	ab (a)
,, (172, 4) aptissimum	aptissima
22, 2 (173, 7) sunt	*om.*
22, 5 (173, 14) et apertos cuniculos praeusta et praeacuta materia et pice fervefacta et maximi ponderis saxis morabantur moenibusque adpropinquare prohibebant	*om.* (φ)
23, 2 (173, 4) introrsus	extrorsus (ahl^b)
,, (173, 6) efferciuntur	effarciuntur (aa)
23, 3 (173, 7) coagmentatis	coagminatis et coaugmentatis
,, (173, 8) contingant	coniungant
,, (173, 9) intermissis	intermissae
,, (173, 10) arte	apte
23, 5 (174, 16) pedum quadragenum	pedes quadragenos (.X)

MEUSEL	LOV.
24, 1 (174, 2) tardarentur .	terrerentur
24, 2 (174, 6) et . . .	om. (a)
24, 4 (174, 12) materiam .	materiem (a)
,, (174, 14) occurreretur .	curreretur (a)
24, 5 (174, 16) duae semper .	semper duae (a)
25, 1 (174, 5) ipsi . .	om.
25, 2 (175, 10) sebi .	seui [sa(e)ui aa]
,, (,,) traditas .	traditis
,, (175, 11) e regione turris proiciebat	proiciebat e regione turris
25, 3 (175, 14) altero .	alteri (a)
25, 4 (175, 15) est a propugnatoribus vacuus relictus	a propugnatoribus uacuus relictus est
,, (175, 16) omni . .	omni ea (a)
26, 2 (175, 7) perpetua, quae	quae perpetua
26, 3 (175, 8) hoc .	haec (X)
,, (175, 12) naturae .	natura
27, 1 (175, 2) imbri . .	imbre (a)
,, (175, 3) arbitratus	arbitratus est (a)
,, (176, 5) suos quoque .	suosque (a)
27, 2 (176, 6) intra vineas .	extra castra uineasque
,, (176, 8) iis . . .	his (X)
27, 3 (176, 11) compleverunt	complerunt
28, 2 (176, 5) demittere .	dimittere (X)
28, 4 (176, 11) Cenabensi .	genabi (a)
28, 5 (176, 15) eiecerant .	eiecerunt (a)
28, 6 (176, 18) oreretur .	oriretur ($SM^2Q^2\pi$)
,, (,,) [ut] . .	et
,, (176, 19) deducendosque	deducendos
,, (177, 20) curavit .	curaret (X)
,, (177, 21) ab initio .	om.
29, 1 (177, 2) demitterent .	dimitterent (Spf)
,, (,,) neve .	ne (a)
29, 7 (177, 14) interea .	itaque
,, (177, 15) iis . .	his (af)
,, (177, 17) sustinere possent	sustinerent (a)
30, 2 (177, 5) existimabatur .	uidebatur
,, (,,) quod .	quam
30, 4 (178, 12) erant .	sunt (X)
31, 1 (178, 3) earum principes donis pollicitationibusque	eas bonis pollicitationibus (a)
31, 2 (178, 6) capere posset .	posset capere (capere is an addition)
31, 4 (178, 7) deminutae .	diminutae (a)
,, (178, 11) in Gallia numerus	numerus in gallia (a)
31, 5 (178, 15) numero equitum suorum	equitum suorum numero (a)
32, 1 (178, 1) Avarici .	auarico (a)
,, (178, 3) reficit .	refecit (φ)
32, 3 (179, 12) creatum	creatum esse (a)
,, (,,) Convictolitavem	conuictolitauen
33, 1 (179, 1) a . .	om. (β)
,, (179, 5) descenderet .	discederet (a)
33, 1 (179, 6) sibi . .	om.
33, 2 (179, 8) iis . . .	his (X)
,, (179, 9) excedere ex finibus	finibus excedere
,, (179, 10) de legibus eorum	legibus
,, (179, 12) ad se Decetiam	etiam ad se
33, 3 (179, 15) a . .	et (φ)
,, (,,) duo . .	duos
,, (179, 18) coegit .	cogit
34, 1 (180, 3) eaque .	ea (aρ)
35, 1 (180, 2) fereque .	fere
,, (,,) Caesaris .	om.
,, (,,) ponebat .	ponebant (a)
,, (180, 4) Caesari .	caesaris
35, 2 (180, 7) castris positis	sitis (a)
35, 3 (180, 10) consuerat .	consueuerat (X)
,, (180, 11) distractis .	captis (X)
,, (,,) ut . .	uti (a)
35, 4 (180, 12) progredi .	egredi (a)
,, (180, 13) caperet .	caeperat (ceperat a)
,, (180, 14) isdem .	iisdem
35, 5 (181, 16) traductis .	om. (a)
36, 1 (181, 2) eo die proelio	praelio eo die
,, (181, 4) de oppugnatione desperavit	om.
,, (181, 5) obsessione .	expugnatione (a)
36, 2 (181, 7) in monte .	om. (a)
,, (181, 8) civitatum .	ciuitatium (a)
,, (181, 9) dispici .	despici (X)
36, 3 (181, 10) civitatum .	ciuitatium (a)
36, 4 (181, 15) quoque .	quoquo
,, (181, 16) periclitaretur .	perspiceretur (a)
36, 6 (181, 20) infirmo .	nimis firmo (X)
36, 7 (181, 25) ab repentino hostium incursu	ad repentinum hostium incursum
37, 1 (182, 2) Haeduus .	heduus
,, (182, 5) Litaviccus .	litauicus
37, 2 (182, 7) imperio .	in imperio
37, 3 (182, 9) distineat	destineat (destineat Qh)
37, 5 (182, 14) disceptatorem	disceptaturi
,, (182, 15) Haeduos .	heduos
38, 1 (182, 2) a . . .	ab (X)
38, 2 (182, 4) omnis nobilitas	nobilitas omnis
,, (182, 6) causa .	re
38, 3 (,,) his .	ipsis (a)
,, (182, 7) effugerunt .	fugerunt (X)
,, (182, 8) propinquis interfectis	propinquis marg. inter marg. fectis
38, 4 (183, 9) ii . .	hi (φβ)
38, 5 (183, 11) omnes .	multos (a)
,, (183, 14) effugisse .	fugisse (X)
38, 6 (,,) Haedui .	hedui
38, 8 (183, 18) iam .	una
38, 9 (183, 22) continuo .	om. (a)
38, 10 (183, 24) Haeduorum .	heduorum
39, 1 (183, 3) genere dispari	dispari genere

MEUSEL	LOV.		MEUSEL	LOV.
39, 3 (184, 12) quod . .	quid		47, 2 (188, 5) valles . .	uallis (SM²)
" (184, 13) si se . .	ne		47, 3 (188, 8) adeo arduum .	arduum adeo
" (,,) milia .	milia se		" (,,) sibi existima- bant	sibi esse existim- auerunt (a)
" (183, 15) possit . .	posset (X)		" (188, 9) finem prius .	prius finem
40, 2 (184, 6) posita in cele- ritate	in celeritate posita		47, 4 (188, 13) se . . .	sese (a)
40, 3 (,,) C. . .	om. (a)		47, 6 (189, 18) muro . .	muris (a)
" (184, 9) profugisse .	fugisse (a)		" (,,) demissae .	dimissae (af)
40, 4 (184, 11) conspicatur .	conspicatus (a)		" (,,) sese militibus tradebant	om.
40, 5 (184, 14) Eporedorigem	eporidorigem (a)		47, 7 (189, 19) L . . .	om.
40, 6 (184, 16) Haedui . .	hedui		48, 1 (189, 1) ii . . .	hi (X)
" (184, 17) et . .	om. (a)		" (189, 5) cursu . .	concursu (a)
41, 1 (184, 5) movet . .	mouit (a)		48, 4 (189, 11) loco nec nu- mero	numero nec loco
41, 2 (185, 9) isdem . .	iisdem		49, 1 (189, 1) copias augeri -	augeri copias (a)
41, 3 (185, 10) omni genere .	omnis generis (a)		" (189, 3) misit . .	mittit
" (185, 12) fuisse . .	om.		49, 2 (189, 5) loco depulsos	depulsos loco
41, 4 (185, 13) relictis portis .	portis relictis		50, 1 (190, 2) pugnaretur .	om. (a)
41, 5 (185, 14) his . .	Iis (a)		" (,,) hostes loco .	loco hostes
42, 5 (185, 10) legiones .	legionem (X)		" (190, 4) dextra parte .	latere dextro
42, 6 (185, 15) ad arma .	armatorum (a)		50, 2 (190, 8) pactum . .	pacatum (X)
43, 2 (186, 5) purgandi sui .	sui purgandi (a)		50, 3 (190, 11) de . .	om. (a)
43, 3 (186, 6) et . . .	om. (a)		50, 4 (190, 13) sibi . .	sui (a)
43, 4 (186, 13) Haeduos .	heduos		50, 5 (190, 18) in medios hos- tes inrupit	irrupit in medios hostes
43, 5 (186, 18) similisque .	similis (a)		51, 3 (191, 8) hostem . .	hostes (a)
44, 1 (186, 1) gerendae rei .	rei gerendae (a)		" (,,) constiterunt .	constiterant
" (186, 2) in minora .	minora in		51, 4 (191, 10) paulo . .	paulum (a)
" (186, 4) prae multitu- dine	om.		52, 2 (191, 6) quod . .	quid (X)
44, 3 (186, 9) sed silvestre .	sed hunc silues- trem (a)		52, 3 (191, 10) quos . .	quod
44, 5 (187, 14) locum . .	om. (a)		" (191, 12) arrogantiamque	arrogantiam
45, 1 (187, 2) eo de . .	Eisdem (a)		52, 4 (191, 14) a . . .	ab (a)
" (187, 3) pervagentur .	uagarentur (a)		53, 1 (191, 1) et ad extremum [oratione]	om.
45, 2 (187, 5) mulorumque produci de- que his stra- menta	om.		" (191, 3) neu . .	neu id
" (187, 6) mulionesque .	muliones		" (191, 4) id . .	om.
45, 3 (187, 8) vagentur .	uagarentur (a)		53, 2 (192, 6) cum . .	Tum
45, 5 (187, 12) X. . . .	unam (X)		" (192, 7) magis . .	minus (X)
" (,,) luce . .	iugo		" (,,) descenderet .	descendit et
" (187, 13) constituit loco	loco constituit		" (192, 8) eo . .	om. (a)
45, 6 (187, 14) ad munitio- nem	munitionum (a)		53, 4 (192, 6) pontem . .	pontes (a)
45, 7 (187, 17) ne . . .	qui (a)		" (,,) refecit .	reficit (a)
45, 8 (187, 19) velit . .	uellet (φ)		" (,,) exercitumque .	atque exercitum
45, 9 (187, 22) vitari . .	mutari (a)		" (,,) traduxit .	traducit (a)
45, 10 (187, 24) Haeduos .	ad haeduos (φ)		54, 1 (192, 2) Eporedorige .	eporidorige
46, 1 (187, 1) Murus oppidi .	Oppidi murus		54, 2 (192, 6) maturari .	admaturari (a)
" (,,) a . .	ab (φ)		" (192, 7) eos retinendos	retinendos eos
46, 2 (188, 3) huc . .	huic (X)		" (192, 8) censuit . .	constituit (aρ)
46, 3 (188, 5) longitudinem .	longitudine (a)		" (,,) daret .	dare (a)
" (188, 6) nostrorum .	nostrum (X)		54, 3 (192, 9) iis . .	his (X)
46, 4 (188, 9) dato signo .	signo dato		" (192, 10) exposuit .	exponit
46, 5 (188, 12) Teutomatus .	uotomapatus (φ)		54, 4 (192, 11) compulsos .	et compulsos
" (188, 13) parte corporis nuda	corporis parte nu- data (a)		" (192, 12) sociis . .	copiis (a)
47, 1 (188, 2) legionisque .	legionique (a)		" (192, 14) duxisset . .	deduxisset (a)
" (188, 3) continuo .	contionatus (X)		55, 3 (193, 1) coemptum .	coemptorum
" (,,) constiterunt .	constituit (a)		55, 4 (193, 8) Bibracte .	bibracti (a)
47, 2 (188, 4) legionum mi- lites	milites legionum		55, 7 (193, 17) cui . .	quo (a)
" (,,) audito . .	exaudito (a)		" (193, 18) frumenti .	frumentum (S)
			56, 1 (193, 4) coactae copiae	copiae coactae
			56, 2 (,,) ne . .	ut (X)
			" (193, 5) <non> nemo tum quidem	ne metu quidem (a)

MEUSEL	LOV.
56, 2 (194, 7) Cebenna	ceuennae (φ)
„ (194, 8) abiuncto	adiuncto (aρ)
56, 4 (194, 13) umeri	humeri (X)
57, 1 (194, 4) positum	quod positum est (a)
58, 2 (195, 5) Metiosedum	meledunum
„ (195, 6) insula	insula silua (ABM)
58, 3 („) Sequanae	sequana (φβ)
58, 4 (195, 8) impositis	iniectis (a)
58, 6 (195, 13) iis	his (φβ)
„ (195, 14) Metiosedo	a metlodone (the l is writtn on an erasure, apparently of d)
„ („) profugerant	fugerant (a)
„ (195, 15) profecti a	prospecta (a)
„ („) in ripa	ad (a) ripas (X)
59, 2 (195, 6) qui iam	quia (BM)
59, 3 (195, 8) tum	Cum (a)
59, 4 (195, 11) Agedincum	agendicum
59, 5 (196, 14) instabant	instabat (φρf)
„ (196, 15) tum	cum (a)
60, 1 (196, 1) Itaque	om. (a)
„ (196, 3) Metiosedo	a mellodone
„ (196, 6) expectare	expectari (X)
60, 2 (196, 8) relinquit	reliquit (π)
60, 4 (196, 10) lintres	lýntres (luntres a)
„ (196, 11) sonitu remorum	remorum sonitu
61, 1 (196, 2) ut	om.
„ (196, 3) erat	om. (BMS²)
„ (196, 4) a	ab (a)
61, 5 (197, 14) e regione	regione
„ („) manu Metiosedum	manu. et tosedum
„ (197, 15) progrederetur	progrediatur (a)
62, 2 (197, 3) tot	om. (a)
„ (197, 5) adesse	esse
62, 4 (197, 8) XII.	xv. (BM) [a above]
„ (197, 9) pilis	telis (a)
62, 5 (197, 12) cohortabatur	cohortatus (BMS²)
62, 6 („) at	om. (BMS²)
„ (197, 13) etiam nunc	nunc etiam (BM)
„ („) VII. legionis	a vii. legione (a) [a above]
62, 7 (197, 16) ne	nec
62, 8 (197, 18) ii	hi (hi[i]φβ)
„ („) in	om. (X)
„ („) castra Labieni	labienum (a)
„ (197, 21) victorum	uictorumque (a)
62, 10 (198, 24) Agedincum	ad agedincum
„ (198, 25) inde	in diem (indiem AB)
63, 1 (198, 1) legationes	legiones (φ)
„ (198, 3) utuntur	nituntur (X)
63, 4 (198, 1) ut	om. (MSᵇ)
„ („) belli gerendi	belligerandi (π)
63, 5 (198, 8) re	rem (a)
„ („) controversiam	controuersia
„ („) deducta	deduci (a)

MEUSEL	LOV.
63, 6 (198, 9) conveniunt	Eodem conueniunt (a)
„ (198, 10) frequentes. multitudinis	frequentes multitudines (X)
63, 7 (198, 12) concilio	consilio (the s is written on an erased c)
„ (198, 13) Romanorum	om.
„ (198, 14) a	ab (a)
„ (198, 15) toto	tanto
63, 8 (198, 16) ferunt	fuerunt (Aᵃφ)
„ (198, 17) in se indulgentiam	indulgentiam in se (a)
63, 9 (198, 19) spei	rei
64, 1 (198, 1) Ille	Ipse (a)
64, 2 (199, 3) habuerit	habuerat (ah)
64, 3 199, 9) se	om. (a)
„ (199, 10) videant	uideantur
64, 5 (199, 12) Eporedorigis	eporedigeris (χ)
„ (199, 13) inferre	inferri (a)
64, 6 (199, 14) Gabalos	gaballos (φQ)
„ (199, 15) Rutenos Cadurcosque	rutenosque cadurcos
„ („) Volcarum Arecomicorum	uolgorum acremicorum
64, 7 (199, 18) resedisse	redisse
65, 1 (199, 2) coacta	om. (φ)
„ („) ab	a
65, 2 (199, 4) pelluntur	om.
„ (199, 6) murosque	ac muros (a)
65, 3 (199, 8) et	ac
65, 4 (200, 14) consuerant	consueuerant (π)
66, 2 (200, 3) horum	eorum (S)
„ (200, 5) ferre	ferri (a)
66, 6 (200, 18) ne ipsos quidem	et ipsos quidem non (a)
66, 7 (201, 23) ne	om. (X)
„ (201, 24) perequitarit	perequitasset (a)
67, 1 (201, 1) ad ius iurandum	iure iurando (a)
„ (201, 2) postero	postera (?)
„ (201, 3) una a	una (a)
67, 2 (201, 5) divisum	diuersum
„ (201, 6) omnibus in	in omnibus (β)
67, 3 („) consistit	constitit (a)
67, 4 (201, 9) Caesar	caesar marg.
„ („) converti	constitui (a)
67, 5 (201, 11) ab	ex
67, 6 (201, 15) circumvenirentur	circumirentur (φA)
67, 7 (201, 18) Convictolitave	conuictolitaui (h[l?])
68, 1 (202, 1) suas	om. (a)
68, 2 (202, 5) ductis	deductis (X)
„ (202, 6) hostes	om. (a)
„ (202, 7) milibus	milibus hostium (a)
68, 3 (202, 9) qua maxime parte exercitus confidebant	quo maxima parte exercitus confidebat (a)
„ (202, 11) Alesiam	om. (a)
69, 1 (202, 2) oppidum	oppidum alesia (a)
69, 2 (202, 4) subluebant	subleuabant

MEUSEL	LOV.
69, 3 (202, 5) ante oppidum	ante id oppidum (a)
,, (,,) longitudinem .	longitudine
69, 5 (202, 8) muro, quae .	muroque (*Mβ*)
,, (,,) solem specta-bat	spectabat solem
,, (202, 10) maceriam .	materiam (a)
,, (,,) in altitudinem VI	sex in altitudine
69, 7 (202, 13) VIII castella-que XXIII	ibique castella xxxiii. (ibique castella xxiii. [*X*])
,, (202, 14) quibus in .	in quibus
,, (,,) ne qua subito . . . tene-bantur	om.
70, 1 (203, 2) proelium .	bellum *in ras.*
,, (203, 3) longitudinem	longitudine
70, 3 (203, 9) coartantur .	coaceruati. Tum (a)
70, 4 (,,) acrius . .	acriter
,, (203, 10) munitiones .	munitionem
70, 5 (203, 11) maceriam .	materiam (a)
70, 6 (203, 14) Galli pertur-bantur	perturbabantur. Galli
,, (,,) veniri . .	uenire (a)
71, 1 (203, 3) noctu .	noctu *marg.*
71, 2 (203, 5) possint .	possent (a)
71, 4 (204, 10) frumentum se exigue die-rum XXX habere	exigit dierum xxx frumentum (*S*) (uel ita. Ratione inita exiguo die-rum se habere xxx m̄. frumen-torum *rec. in marg.*)
,, (204, 11) etiam . .	om.
,, (204, 12) tolerari . .	etiam tolerari (*ap-parently the scribe wrote* to-lerati : *this was corrected by an early marginal* r; *and* ri *was written on the* ti *of* tolerati *by a later hand*)
71, 5 (,,) his .	His *corr. rec.*
,, (,,) erat nostrum opus	opus erat (a)
,, (204, 14) dimittit . .	emittit
71, 7 (204, 16) a Mandubiis .	ab manduuiis (a)
71, 8 (204, 18) recipit .	recepit (*ah*[1])
71, 9 (204, 19) administrare parat	parat administrare (a)
72, 1 (204, 4) summa . .	summae fossae (a)
72, 2 (204, 6) spatium. .	spatio (a)
,, (204, 7) nec . .	ne
,, (,,) opus . .	corpus (a)
,, (,,) corona mili-tum	militum corona
,, (204, 8) multitudo hos-tium	hostium multitudo (a)

MEUSEL	LOV.
72, 3 (204, 12) demissis .	dimissis (a*ρ*)
,, ,,) derivata .	diriuata (a*π*)
72, 4 (205, 14) pinnasque .	pennasque
,, (,,) eminentibus .	emanentibus
,, (205, 15) aggeris . .	aggeres (a)
,, (205, 16) opere . .	operi
73, 1 (205, 1) eodem . .	eo (a)
,, (205, 3) a castris .	ab (a) nostris
,, (205, 4) ac . .	et
73, 2 (205, 6) rursus opera .	opera rursus
73, 3 (205, 11) demissi .	dimissi (a*π*)
73, 4 (205, 12) erant . .	om. (a)
,, (205, 13) implicati .	impliciti
,, (205, 14) induebant .	indu » ebant (*the scribe wrote* in-ducebant *and imperfectly rubbed out* (?) c. *The vellum is not scraped*)
73, 5 (205, 15) ante hos .	quos (a)
,, (205, 16) in altitudinem trium pedum	tres in altitudinem pedes (a)
73, 6 (205, 18) demittebantur	dimittebantur (*X*)
,, (205, 19) digitis IIII .	or iiii. digitis
73, 7 (205, 22) virgultis .	uinculis (a)
,, (,,) integebatur .	impediebatur (*BM*)
73, 8 (205, 23) ducti . .	iuncti (a)
73, 9 (206, 25) taleae .	talia
,, (,,) infixis . .	infixae (a*ρ*)
,, (206, 26) mediocribus-que	mediocribus
,, (206, 27) stimulos .	famulos
74, 1 (206, 1) quam potuit .	om.
,, (206, 2) milia . .	milium
,, (206, 3) pares . .	pari (a)
,, (206, 5) accidat . .	accederet
74, 2 (206, 6) ne autem .	aut (a*π*)
75, 1 (206, 1) ad . .	apud (a)
,, (206, 2) omnes . .	omnes hos (a)
,, (206, 4) civitati .	ex ciuitate (a)
,, (206, 5) frumentandi rationem	frumentationem (a)
75, 2 (206, 7) Ambivaretis .	ambluaretis (*X*)
,, (206, 10) consuerunt .	censuerunt
75, 3 (,,) Sequanis, Se-nonibus	Senonis, sequanis
,, (206, 12) X . . .	x̄ (*β*)
,, (206, 13) sena Andibus .	Senonibus
,, (207, 15) Cenomanis .	cenomannis (*X*)
,, (207, 16) Veliocassis .	Baiocassiis
,, (,,) [Lexoviis] .	luxouiis
,, (207, 17) Bois bina .	boiis trina
75, 4 (,,) X . . .	xxx. (a)
,, (207, 19) Aremoricae .	armoricae (*X*)
,, (207, 20) Redones .	rodones
,, (,,) Caletes .	cadetes (*X*)
,, (,,) Osismi .	ossisimi, lemouices
,, (,,) Veneti .	om. (a)
,, (207, 21) Lexovii .	lemouices (*X*)
,, (,,) Venelli .	unelli (*X*)

MEUSEL	LOV.
75, 5 (207, 21) Bellovaci .	bellouici
,, (207, 22) contulerunt .	compleuerunt (a)
,, (207, 23) dicerent .	dicebant (a)
,, (207, 24) a . .	ab (a)
,, (207, 25) duo milia .	xxi.
76, 1 (207, 3) pro quibus .	Quibus ille pro (a)
,, (207, 5) atque ipsi .	ipsique
76, 2 (,,) tanta tamen .	tamen tanta(a)fuit
,, (207, 6) fuit .	om.
,, (207, 8) moveretur .	mouerentur (X)
76, 3 (207, 10) CCL. .	ccxl.
,, (208, 12) Eporedorigi .	eporedigi
,, (208, 13) Vercassivel- launo	uercassianeuno (a)
76, 6 (208, 18) sustineri .	sustinere
,, (208, 20) cernerentur .	cerneretur
77, 1 (208, 1) ii . .	hi (X)
77, 4 (208, 12) est . .	sit (X)
77, 5 (208, 15) mollitia .	molestia (a)
,, (208, 16) reperiuntur .	reperiantur (a)
77, 8 (209, 21) hominum .	in hominum (a)
77, 10 (209, 29) Romanos .	romanorum ani- mos (a)
,, (209, 30) animine .	sine (a)
77, 12 (209, 35) Cimbrorum .	cymbrorum
77, 13 (209, 39) si exemplum .	exemplum si
77, 15 (210, 46) bello .	om.
,, (210, 48) umquam .	ulla (a)
78, 1 (210, 2) ii . .	hi (a)
,, (210, 3) sint . .	sunt (a)
,, (,,) experiantur .	expediantur (a)'
,, (210, 4) ad . .	ab (a)
,, (,,) sententiam .	sententia (a)
,, (,,) descendant .	discedant ([desci- dant β]X)
78, 2 (,,) tamen .	tamen tempore (a)
78, 4 (210, 9) orabant .	orant (a)
78, 5 (210, 11) custodiis .	custodibus (a) in ras.
79, 1 (210, 3) longius .	longe (a)
,, (210, 4) a . .	ab (a)
79, 2 (,,) postero .	postera
,, (210, 6) milia passuum III	iiii. passuum (a)
,, (210, 7) pedestresque .	pedites, tresque
,, (,,) abductas .	abditas ([additas φ]X)
79, 4 (211, 11) consistunt .	considunt (X)
,, (211, 12) aggere .	aggerem
80, 3 (211, 7) interiecerant .	interiecerunt
,, (211, 9) complures de improviso vulnerati	complures uul- nerati de in- prouiso galli corr. rec.
80, 4 (211, 10) suos .	suos
,, (211, 11) Galli .	om.
,, (,,) multitudine premi	premi multitudine
,, (211, 12) ii . .	hi (β)
,, (211, 13) ii . .	hi (φβ) actum corr.rec.
80, 5 (211, 15) recte .	recte

MEUSEL	LOV.
80, 5 (211, 15) aut .	ac (aπ)
,, (,,) factum .	om. (a)
,, (,,) poterat .	poterat marg.
,, (211, 17) excitabat .	excitabant (B¹MI)
80, 6 (211, 19) propulerunt .	pepulerunt
80, 7 (211, 20) interfectique .	interfecti
80, 8 (211, 22) ad . .	in (a)
80, 9 (211, 23) ii . .	hi (β)
,, (,,) Alesia .	ab alesia (S)
81, 1 (212, 2) spatio .	spatio corr. rec.
,, (,,) harpagonum .	arpagonum (X)
81, 2 (212, 5) obsidebantur .	obsistebant
,, (212, 7) proturbare .	perturbare (MSa)
,, (,,) reliquaque quae	reliqua quaeque (a)
81, 4 (212, 11) suus cuique .	unicuique
81, 5 (212, 13) ac . .	om. (a)
,, (,,) glandibus Gallos	gallos glandibus (a)
81, 6 (212, 16) Trebonius .	tebronius
,, (212, 17) nostros premi	premi nostros
82, 1 (212, 1) a munitione .	ad munitionem (a)
,, (212, 5) interibant .	interiebant (a)
82, 2 (212, 6) adpeteret .	appareret
82, 3 (212, 9) praeparata erant	praeparauerant (X)
	suos corr.
82, 4 (213, 11) suos discessisse .	abscessisse
83, 2 (213, 4) erat a .	Ex his in
,, (213, 5) potuerant .	potuerunt
,, (213, 6) que .	om. (a)
,, (,,) leniter .	leuiter (aρ)
,, (,,) fecerant .	fecerunt (a)
83, 3 (213, 7) C. (Caninius)	L. (a)
,, (,,) Rebilus .	reuilus (X)
83, 4 (213, 9) regionibus .	legionibus (a)
,, (,,) hostium .	hostibus
,, (,,) milia .	om. (a)
83, 5 (213, 11) quoque .	quoquo (aπ)
,, (213, 13) meridies .	meridie (X)
84, 1 (213, 3) crates .	castris (a)
,, (,,) reliquaque quae	reliqua quaeque (BMQ)
,, (214, 4) paraverat .	parauerant (a)
84, 4 (214, 9) existit .	extitit (a)
,, (,,) virtute con- stare	salute (a) consis- tere
85, 1 (214, 2) quaque in .	qua ex (a)
,, (214, 3) < subsidium >	auxilium
85, 3 (214, 5) perfregerint .	perfringerent
85, 4 (214, 8) missum .	om.
86, 2 (214, 3) possit .	posset
,, (214, 4) pugnet .	pugnaret (a)
,, (,,) ne .	non
86, 3 (214, 5) cohortatur .	cohortatus (φ)
87, 1 (215, 1) primum .	primo (φρ)
87, 4 (215, 6) se .	om. (a)
,, (215, 7) a . .	ab (a)
87, 5 (215, 9) XI .	una xl (φ)
88, 1 (215, 3) consuerat .	consueuerant.
,, (215, 5) proelium com- mittunt	committunt prae- lium
88, 2 (215, 6) excipit .	excipitur

MEUSEL	LOV.
88, 2 (215, 6) omnibus .	ex omnibus.
88, 3 (215, 7) emissis .	omissis (a)
,, (215, 9) adpropin- quant	appropinquabant (a)
,, (,,) vertunt .	uerterunt (aρ)
88, 4 (215, 10) Sedulius .	Asedullus (a)
,, (215, 11) Lemovicum .	remorum
89, 4 (216, 7) considit .	consedit (X)
89,. 5 (216, 10) toti .	toto (X)
90, 2 (216, 3) se facturos .	facturos se
90, 4 (216, 7) Rutilum .	rutilium (aρ)
90, 5 (,,) legatum .	om. (β)
,, (217, 8) Minucium .	minutium (aπ)
,, (217, 9) a . .	ab (φ [a ?])
90, 6 (217, 10) Ambivaretos .	ambibaretos (X)
,, (217, 11) Rebilum .	reuilum
,, (,,) Rutenos .	rotenos
90, 7 (217, 13) Cavilloni .	cabillonni (a)

VIII.

MEUSEL	LOV.
Praef., 2 (217, 5) competen- tibus	comparantibus (X)
,, (,,) eius scriptis	scriptis eius
,, (217, 7) confeci .	confeci marg.
Praef., 5 (218, 15) deesset .	desit (a)
Praef., 8 (218, 26) pro .	om.
Praef., 9 (218, 28) ipso .	ipsum (a)
1, 1 (218, 2) militesque .	et milites
2, 1 (219, 3) cum .	om. (a)
,, (219, 4) XIII. .	mā xii. (a)
2, 2 (219, 10) potuerant .	potuerunt (MQ)
3, 1 (219, 2) disiectisque .	deiectisque (X ?)
3, 2 (219, 6) consuevit .	cognouit
,, (219, 8) deficeretur .	deficeret
3, 3-4 (219, 12) confugerant. frustra : nam	confugerant frustra. Nam (Sβ [X ?])
3, 4 (219, 15) fideles .	faciles
4, 1 (220, 4) nummum .	nummorum
,, (220, 6) recipit .	recepit (φβ)
,, (,,) XXXX.	xxx. (φ)
4, 2 (220, 8) petitum .	petunt
4, 3 (220, 9) XVIII.	xviiii.
,, (220, 11) Arari .	arare (a)
,, (,,) educit .	ducit (X)
,, (,,) conlocatas .	collectas
5, 1 (220, 2) docti .	ducti (X)
,, (,,) desertis vicis .	uicis desertis
,, (220, 5) amiserant .	dimiserant
5, 2 (220, 8) Cenabo .	caenabo (c[a]enabo aπ)
,, (,,) partim quae .	partimque
,, (,,) conlatis .	coniectis (X)
,, (220, 10) compegit .	contegit (X)
6, 1 (221, 6) Cenabi .	caenabi
,, (,,) conlocavit .	collocat (f)
6, 2 (221, 9) his .	iis (BMρ)
,, (,,) Correo .	corbeo (a)
,, (221, 11) Remis erant attributi	remanserant a tributis liberi

MEUSEL	LOV.
6, 3 (221, 15) evocat rursus XI.	mā xi. euocat rursus
,, (221, 17) ab .	a (ρ)
7, 3 (222, 9) esset .	om.
,, (222, 10) quodve .	quodque
7, 4 (222, 13) Atrebates .	atrabatas
,, (222, 16) Corbeo .	coribeo
,, (222, 17) esse odio .	odio esse
,, (,,) populi Ro- mani	principis
7, 6 (222, 23) se offerre .	offerrent se (a)
7, 7 (222, 25) in .	et in (a)
,, (222, 26) permanere .	permaneret (a)
,, (222, 27) disiecta .	deiecta
8, 1 (222, 1) pluribus .	plurimis
,, (,,) cognosset .	cognouisset (Sβ)
,, (222, 5) sua .	suorum (χβ²)
8, 3 (223, 13) legiones .	legio. (X)
,, (223, 14) irent .	iret (a)
,, (223, 17) maioris .	minoris
8, 4 (223, 19) conspectum .	conspectu (β)
,, (223, 20) adducit .	adduxit
9, 1 (223, 2) viderent .	uiderunt (a)
,, (223, 4) sive .	seu (a)
9, 2 (223, 8) altitudinem .	altitudine
9, 3 (223, 10) muniri .	munire (af)
,, (223, 11) quinum denum	denum quinum (a)
9, 4 (223, 14) loricula .	luricula (X)
,, (224, 16) quo tutior .	quattuor
,, (224, 18) qui .	quo (X)
,, (,,) in ipso .	om. (φ)
10, 1 (224, 2) magnitudinem	munitionem
,, (224, 3) adlaturum .	illaturum
10, 2 (224, 8) nostra .	nostri
,, (,,) auxilia [aut] .	aut auxilia
,, (224, 10) eandem .	eodem (a)
,, (,,) transgressi .	transgredi
,, (224, 11) summovebant	promouebant
10, 3 (224, 13) ex .	om.
,, (,,) pabulum .	pabulatio
,, (,,) impeditis .	impedimentis
,, (224, 14) dispersi .	dispersis (a)
10, 4 (224, 15) adferebat .	afferebant
,, (224, 20) inflabantur .	nitebantur (a)
11, 1-12, 2 (225, 5-7 [bis]) nisi a maiore ... circumventos adgrederentur	om. (a)
12, 3 (225, 10) a . .	om. (a)
12, 4-5 (225, 13-4) amisso Vertisco ... uti, tamen .	amisso uertisco ... uti tamen rec. in marg. [rec. cusatione corr.
12, 5 (225, 15) excusatione .	ex consuetudine
12, 6 (225, 17) inflantur .	inflammantur (a)
13, 1 (226, 1) intermittunt .	intermittuntur (M²)
13, 2 (226, 6) resistentibus .	in resistendo
,, (226, 8) ii . .	hi (β)
,, (226, 9) consueverant .	consuerant (φ)
13, 3 (226, 10) refugerunt .	fugerunt

MEUSEL	LOV.	MEUSEL	LOV.
13, 3 (226, 11) amissis .	omissis	23, 5 (232, 16) vel .	uelut (X)
13, 4 (226, 14) minimis .	minimisque (a)	,, (232, 17) a familiaribus	prohibitus a fami-
14, 1 (226, 11) isdem .	iisdem	prohibitus	liaribus
14, 2 (227, 9) pro .	in (X)	,, (232, 18) caput .	om.
14, 4 (227, 15) dividi videret	uiderentur	23, 6 (232, 19) destricti .	districti
,, (227, 19) animadverter-	animumaduerteret	,, (232, 24) conspectum .	conspectu
et	(χBM)	24, 1 (232, 2) pararet .	id pararet (BM)
,, (227, 20) iugi .	uallis	,, (,,) quo .	quod
15, 1 (227, 1) confisi .	confusi	24, 3 (233, 11) evocat .	uocat
,, (227, 3) paulatimque .	paulatim (a)		am
,, (227, 4) auderent .	possent (a)	,, (,,) XV.	xii. (a)
15, 3 (227, 7) absolutis .	ac solutis (a)	,, (233, 13) simile incom-	incommodum
,, (227, 8) stationibus .	statione (a)	modum	simile
,, (,,) disponit .	deponit	,, (233, 14) decursione .	de incursione
15, 5 (228, 11) [ubi consed-	ut consueuerant	,, (233, 15) qui .	quia
erant]	(a)	,, (233, 16) Illyriorum .	incolae illorum (a)
,, (228, 13) commentariis	commentarii cae-	24, 4 (233, 17) depopulandos-	populandosque
	saris (a)	que	
15, 6 (228, 19) refugerunt .	fugerunt	,, (233, 18) posse .	om.
16, 1 (228, 4) promovet .	promouit (a) et	25, 1 (233, 1) finium .	finis
,, (,,) turmas mittit .	om. (a)	,, (233, 4) Treveros .	treuiris
16, 2 (228, 7) fumum .	summum iugum	25, 2 (233, 6) exercitata .	exercita (a)
	(a)	26, 1 (233, 2) Pictonum .	pectonum (BM)
16, 3 (228, 12) loco munitis-	munitissimo loco	,, (234, 3) cognosceret .	cognouisset
simo		,, (,,) permanserat .	manserat (a)
17, 1 (228, 1) cum .	om.	,, (234, 5) Lemonum .	limonum (M²)
,, (,,) accideret .	accidere	26, 2 (234, 6) cognosceret .	cognouisset
,, (228, 2) Correum .	corbeum (a)	,, (234, 7) a . .	om. (Sal)
,, (229, 5) conlocaret .	collocarat (φ)	,, (,,) Dumnaco .	deunaco
17, 2 (229, 8) praesidio .	praelio	,, (234, 8) Lemoni .	limone
18, 1 (229, 3) impeditissimis	aut impeditissimo	,, (234, 9) auderet .	audet
aut flumine	flumine	26, 3 (,,) Dumnacus .	Deunacus
altissimo		,, (234, 10) cognosset .	cognouisset (fh)
,, (229, 5) circumdeder-	circumdederunt	26, 4 (234, 15) Lemonum .	limonem (a)
ant	(X)	27, 1 (234, 1) Eodem .	Eo (BM)
18, 3 (229, 8) Correus .	corbeus (a)	,, (234, 2) fidem .	fide
,, (229, 9) primum .	primus (φ)	,, (,,) recipit .	recepit (Sa)
,, (229, 11) fecit .	facit	,, (234, 3) Caninii .	C. caninii
18, 4 (229, 14) detrimentum .	detrimentorum	,, (,,) fit certior .	certior fit
19, 1 (229, 3) Correo .	corbeo (AM²)	,, (,,) gerantur .	geruntur
19, 2 (229, 5) iniretur .	inirentur	27, 2 (234, 5) Dumnacus .	deunacus
,, (230, 9) interpositi .	interpositis (a)	,, (234, 6) eodem tem-	tempore eodem (a)
19, 5 (230, 16) confisi .	confusi	pore	
19, 6 (230, 19) itineribus .	in itineribus (a)	,, (,,) [et] .	et corr. rec.
,, (230, 21) voluerant .	uoluerunt (a)	,, (234, 8) ex eo .	eo ex
,, (,,) iis .	his (S)	,, (234, 9) arbitratur .	arbitrabatur
19, 7 (230, 22) tandem .	tamen (X)	,, (,,) flumen Ligerim	flumine ligeri (a)
,, (,,) perculsique .	percussique	,, (234, 10) magnitudinem	magnitudine
,, (230, 24) a . .	om. (β)	27, 3 (234, 11) conspectum .	conspectu
19, 8 (230, 25) Correus .	corbeus (a)	,, (,,) hostium vene-	uenerat hostibus
,, (230, 26) aut .	haud	rat	(a)
20, 1 (230, 3) relicturos,	relicturosque	,, (234 12) cum .	om. (ι)
quae		,, (,,) iis .	his
,, (230, 6) traducto .	reducto	,, (235, 14) eum .	non eum (a)
20, 2 (231, 9) Correo .	corbeo (a)	27, 4 (235, 16) praecedere .	procedere (a)
,, (231, 12) mittantur .	mittuntur (φ)	,, (235, 17) equorum .	equitum
21, 1 (231, 1) probato .	prolato	27, 5 (235, 19) Dumnaci .	deunaci
21, 4 (231, 9) magnum ta-	tamen magnum	,, (235, 20) in . .	om. (ABM)
men	(a)	28, 1 (235, 2) agmen .	omne agmen
,, (231, 11) Correus .	corbeus (a)		(χBM)
23, 1 (231, 2) conficiunt .	constituunt	28, 2 (235, 4) Atius .	titacius
,, (231, 3) quae .	qui (af)	,, (235, 6) consecutus .	secutus
23, 4 (232, 14) ei tradidit .	tradit ei (al)	,, (,,) parte .	partim (X)

MEUSEL		LOV.
28, 3 (235, 9) subsistentes	.	subsistentibus
29, 1 (235, 2) Dumnacus	.	deunacus
„ („) esset	.	esse
„ (236, 3) tum	.	cum (a)
„ (236, 4) conspectum	.	conspectu
29, 2 (236, 5) perterrita	.	perterritae (a)
29, 3 (236, 9) sublato	.	soluto
29, 4 (236, 12) milibus	.	milibus passuum (a)
„ (236, 13) timore	.	eo tempore (a)
30, 1 (236, 2) perditis	.	perditis *corr. rec.* (peditis *seems to have been written originally. The bar in the abbreviation of per* [p] *has been added by a recent hand, and the* e *of course erased*)
„ (236, 4) ascitis	.	*om.* (BM)
„ („) latronibus	.	latrociniis (BM)
„ (236, 6) duobus mili-bus	.	milibus v. (φ) [e above]
„ („) ex fuga	.	*om.*
30, 2 (236, 10) duabus legioni-bus	.	legionibus duabus (χBM)
31, 1 (236, 2) Dumnaco	.	deunaco
„ (237, 3) accisas	.	occisas
31, 2 (237, 6) Dumnaco	.	deunaco
31, 4 (237, 11) Aremoricae	.	armoricae (X)
31, 5 (237, 13) Dumnacus	.	Deunacus
32, 1 (237, 4) iam	.	tam
„ (237, 5) consistunt	.	construunt
33, 1 (237, 3) quo	.	quod (a)
„ (238, 8) excelsissimo	.	celsissimo (a)
34, 1 (238, 4) fortunae	.	fortitudine
34, 4 (238, 16) possit	.	posset (a)
35, 1 (238, 1) considunt	.	considet
„ (238, 2) longius	.	longe
35, 2 (238, 5) resistit	.	restitit (X)
35, 4 (239, 9) gererentur	.	agerentur
„ (239, 12) facit	.	fecit (a)
36, 1 (239, 3) non	.	non longe (a)
„ (239, 4) perterreri	.	perterritos (a)
„ (239, 5) et	.	*om.* (a)
„ (239, 6) neminem	.	nemine
36, 2 (239, 10) in trina	.	intra (a)
36, 3 (239, 14) esse fluminis	.	fluminis esse (Sβ)
„ (239, 16) que	.	*om.*
36, 4 (239, 18) omnibus ex	.	ex omnibus
36, 5 (240, 21) omnibusque	.	omnibus
37, 2 (240, 2) externoque	.	Hesterno
„ (240, 3) et	.	ex
38, 1 (240, 2) Bellovacis	.	belgis (BM)
38, 2-3 (240, 4-5) timentes . . . venisset		*om.*
38, 3 (240, 10) belli	.	*om.*
„ („) Cotuatum	.	gutruatum
„ („) deposcit	.	depoposcit (BM)

MEUSEL		LOV.
38, 5 (240, 13) contra natu-ram suam Caesar maxi-mo militum concursu		Caesar contra nat-uram suam con-cursu maximo militum
„ (240, 14) ei	.	*om.* (BM)
39, 2 (241, 5) sibi	.	ibi
39, 3 (241, 9) si	.	*om.*
„ (241, 10) potuissent	.	possent
39, 4 (241, 11) Calenum	.	*om.* (*a blank space is left*)
„ („) duabus	.	*om.* (BM)
„ (241, 12) se	.	*om.* (BM)
40, 1 (241, 1) Caesar	.	*om.* (BM)
„ (241, 2) omnium	.	omnium caesar (BM)
„ (241, 3) posse, magna autem		posse autem
„ (241, 5) abundare	.	*om.*
40, 3 (241, 9) flumen	.	Hoc (a)
„ (241, 10) nullam in par-tem		nulla ex parte
40, 4 (242, 14) recipere	.	recipi
41, 1 (242, 1) omnis postea	.	postea omnis
„ („) aquatum in	.	equitorum
„ (242, 2) unum	.	unum in (a)
41, 2 (242, 7) extruere	.	instruere (a)
41, 4 (242, 13) venas	.	uineas ([ueneas M¹]X)
41, 5 (242, 15) altitudinem	.	altitudine
„ („) pedum LX.	.	pedes sex (X)
„ (242, 17) adaequaret	.	aequaret (BM)
„ (243, 18) superaret fon-tis fastigium		superare fontis fastigium posset (χ BM)
41, 6 (243, 20) aquari	.	aequari
„ (243, 21) hominum	.	hostium (a)
42, 1 (243, 1) cupas	.	cuppas
„ („) sebo	.	seuo (a)
„ („) scandulis	.	scindulis
„ (243, 2) eodemque	.	eodem (Sβ)
42, 2 (243, 5) in	.	ex
„ („) existit	.	extitit (aρ)
42, 3 (243, 8) periculoso	.	periculo
„ (243, 9) iniquo	.	*om.*
42, 4 (243, 10) excelso	.	et excelso (a)
„ (243, 11) magnusque	.	magnus
„ (243, 12) itaque	.	ita (BM)
„ („) prout erat	.	poterat (X)
„ (243, 13) testatior	.	*om.*
43, 1 (243, 3) occupandorum		occupatorum
43, 4 (244, 9) amissa siti suorum		suorum amissa siti
„ (244, 10) permanerent	.	permanebant (ι)
44, 1 (244, 1) lenitatem	.	leuitatem
44, 2 (244, 9) indignitate	.	indignatione
44, 3 (244, 14) committebat	.	commendabat
„ („) commoraturus	.	moraturus
„ (244, 17) populo Ro-mano		populi romani (B²M²)
„ (244, 18) vinctum	.	*om.*
45, 1 (244, 2) que	.	*om.*

MEUSEL	LOV.	MEUSEL	LOV.
45, 1 (245, 3) nullis	nulli ($Q^aS\beta$)	48, 8 (247, 27) datis	*om.* (BM)
45, 2 (245, 4) redigit	redegit	48, 9 (247, 28) illud orat	orat illud
,, (245, 5) virtutis	uirtutem	,, (,,) conspectum	conspectu
46, 1 (245, 2) gestas	geri (a)	48, 10 (247, 34) propterea	*om.* ($S\beta$)
,, (245, 4) ipse	*om.* (BM)	,, (,,) L. Paulo, C.	P. lentulo et
,, (,,) sed	*om.* (BM)	,, (247, 35) nullas res Galliae habet magno opere gestas	nullas habet magnopere galliae res gestas (BM)
46, 2 (245, 7) sicuti	sicut		
46, 3 (245, 10) cum praesidio equitum	(praesidio (equitum (a)	49, 1 (248, 1) in Belgio cum	cum in belgio ($S\beta$)
,, (,,) Narbonem	narbonam ($\chi\beta$)	,, (248, 2) nulli	nullam (M)
46, 4 (245, 13) < et Q. > Tullio	*om.* (BM)	,, (248, 4) decessum	discessu (X)
		,, (,,) suum	suo (a)
,, (245, 15) Turonis	turones ([tor. BM^1] a)	49, 3 (248, 9) nova	*om.* (a)
46, 5 (245, 19) ipse paucos dies	Paucos dies ipse (χBM)	50, 1 (248, 1) in Italiam	*om.*
		50, 2 (248, 7) Antonii	M. Antonii
,, (245, 20) percucurrisset	percurrisset	,, (248, 8) decedentis	decentis
46, 6 (246, 24) his	*om.* (BM)	50, 3 (248, 12) atque	et
,, (246, 25) recepit hibernavitque	recipit hibernatque (BM)	50, 4 (248, 13) insequentis	sequentis (a)
		,, (248, 14) petitione	*om.* (BM)
47, 2 (246, 3) Atrebatium	atrebatum ([adr. BM^1]af)	,, (249, 19) necessitudine	consuetudine (a)
,, (246, 6) ne	*om.*	51-3 (249, 1-250, 9) Exceptus est . . . sed admonebantur	*om.* (BM)
48, 2 (246, 6) saepius equites eius	eius saepius equites		
48, 3 (246, 11) repente	*om.* ($BM\pi$)	53, 2 (250, 9) pararent	sperarent (a)
,, (247, 12) imposita	interpositam	54, 1 (250, 2) Cn.	*om.* ($S\beta$)
48, 5 (247, 17) medium femur eius magnis viribus traicit	magnis uulneribus [uiribus a] medium femur traicit uoluseni (a)	,, (251, 3) duae	hae duae ($S\beta$)
		54, 2 (251, 4) Pompeius	cg. pompeius
		,, (251, 6) Caesaris	caesari (a)
		54, 3 (251, 9) in	ex
48, 7 (247, 22) graviter	ac si proelio secundo grauiter ab eo (BM)	54, 4 (251, 12) C.	*om.* (BM)
		54, 5 (251, 16) et	*om.* (a)
		55, 1 (251, 2) missas	remissas (a)
48, 8 (247, 24) suo dolore	dolore suo	,, (251, 3) Parthicum bellum	bellum parthicum ($S\beta$)
,, (247, 27) facturum, quae imperarit	quae imperarit facturum	,, (,,) Pompeio	gn. [CN. a] pompeio

[This collation has been made twice. In regard to a few readings, Mr. A. Hughes-Hughes of the British Museum kindly gave me his opinion, which confirmed my own.]

T. RICE HOLMES.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE *CULEX*.[1]

THE object of the following paper is to examine in detail the relations between the contents of the poem called the *Culex* and the acknowledged writings of Virgil. The reader will find that these relations are more numerous and far more intimate than has hitherto been pointed out. They seem to warrant an inference as to the authorship of the poem, which in itself may claim high probability, and which when combined with the external evidence appears to the present writer to reach the level of a practical certainty. In what follows, all statements as to the readings of the manuscripts are based upon Professor A. E. Housman's paper on *The Apparatus Criticus of the Culex* (Cambridge Philological Society Transactions, Vol. VI, Part I, 1908), unless other authorities are expressly cited. I have followed Professor Ellis's text, except where Professor Housman's evidence makes some other reading more probable.

Before turning to the similarities in lines, phrases, and sequences of words between the *Culex* and the acknowledged writings of Virgil, it would perhaps be well to recount briefly the external evidence of the authorship of the poem, and any internal evidence bearing upon its date.

§ 1. *External Evidence of Authorship.*

(*a*) First we have the evidence of Martial XIV 185:

accipe facundi Culicem, studiose, Maronis,

and VIII 56:

protinus Italiam concepit et arma uirumque
qui modo uix Culicem fleuerat ore rudi.

(*b*) Suetonius in his Life of Lucan (ed. Reifferscheid, p. 50), gives indisputable evidence of the belief of the Neronian age 'Qui (i.e. Lucan) tantae leuitatis et tam immoderatae linguae fuit ut in praefatione quadam aetatem et initia sua cum Vergilio comparans ausus sit dicere "et quantum mihi restat ad Culicem?"'

(c) Statius in the *Siluae* II 7. 70 addressing Lucan :

> tu Pelusiaci scelus Canopi
> deflebis pius et Pharo cruenta
> Pompeio dabis altius sepulchrum ;
> haec primo iuuenis canes sub aeuo
> ante annos Culicis Maroniani.

(d) Further in the Life of Virgil attributed to Donatus we have a definite statement 'Deinde Catalecton et Priapeia et Epigrammata et Diras, item Cirim et Culicem cum esset annorum XVI, cuius materia talis est.   pastor fatigatus aestu cum sub arbore obdormisset, et serpens ad illum proriperet e palude, culex prouolauit atque inter duo tempora aculeum fixit pastori.   at ille continuo culicem attriuit et serpentem interemit, ac sepulcrum culici statuit et distichon fecit :

> parue culex, pecudum custos, tibi tale merenti
> funeris officium uitae pro munere reddit.'

<div align="right">Suet. Rel. (ed. Reifferscheid), p. 58.</div>

These are the lines with which our poem ends.   The latest estimate of the value of this evidence, with some discussion of the problem of the authorship as a whole, will be found in an article by Professor J. W. Mackail (*Virgil and Virgilianism, Classical Review*, XXII, p. 72 ; May, 1908), who leaves the question open, though manifestly inclining to a belief that Virgil wrote the poem.

§ 2. *Evidence of Date.*

Into the question of the date of the poem come firstly metrical considerations.   The small number of elisions (about 12 in each 100 verses) has been adduced as a reason against assigning the poem to the period of Virgil's youth. Inferences of date from the number of elisions are, however, not trustworthy. Skutsch[1] points out that as early as 40 B.C. Horace wrote *Epode* XVI, in the hexameters of which (thirty-three in number) there is not a single elision.[2]

Secondly, there is the question of the identity of the Octavius to whom the poem is addressed (Octaui uenerande, ll. 1, 25).   The evidence seems clearly to point to the conclusion that C. Octavius, afterwards Caesar Octavianus, is meant ; in that case the poem must be dated before 44 B.C., since in that year Octavius took the name of Octavianus,[3] unless indeed it is maintained that the whole dedication was a pious and laborious fraud, written with the purpose of assigning the poem to that precise epoch.

§ 3. *Some Striking Similarities.*

We may next consider similarities of word or phrase, or sequence of words or sounds, in the *Culex* and in the *Eclogues, Georgics*, and *Aeneid*.   Let us take first the most striking.

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[1] Also Leo in his edition of the *Culex*, p. 16.

[2] For statistics of the number of elisions in different writers, *v.* Skutsch, *Aus Vergil's Frühzeit*, p. 130.   For further evidence on this point, and on the correspondence of ictus and accent in the last three feet of the hexameter, *v.* Professor W. R. Hardie's article in the *Journal of Philology*, Vol. XXX., No. 60, p. 266.

[3] Skutsch, *Aus Vergil's Frühzeit*, p. 134.

(*a*) We have in the description of the snake, *Cul.* 179:

> ardet mente, furit stridoribus, i n t o n a t o r e,

and in *Aen.* VI 607 in a description of Tisiphone:

> exsurgitque facem attollens, atque i n t o n a t ore.

It has been argued from this weaker use of *intonat* that we must place the *Culex* later than 44 B.C.; but Skutsch (*Aus Vergils Frühzeit*, p. 128) brings forward conclusive proof from Cicero of the early weakening of the force of *intonare*.

It would seem that the phrase *intonat ore* is not so good in its application to a snake as to Tisiphone, but we cannot conclude from that that the *Culex* took it from the *Aeneid*; it is equally probable that the author of the *Aeneid* took the phrase and improved it by a different application. (The reading *insonat* of the fifteenth-century Codex Corinianus seems hardly likely to be genuine.)

(*b*) *Cul.* 275

> nec faciles Ditis, s i n e i u d i c e, s e d e s.

According to Professor Robinson Ellis's statement the reading *Ditis* is given by all MSS. but one.

Aen. VI 431

> nec uero hae sine sorte datae, s i n e i u d i c e, s e d e s.

The phrase is sufficiently striking to make it probable that its occurrence in both poems is not a coincidence merely. The line in the *Aeneid* is undoubtedly more powerful. Aeneas has passed by Cerberus and come to the regions of the damned:

> nec uero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice, sedes.
> quaesitor Minos urnam mouet; ille silentum
> conciliumque uocat uitasque et crimina discit.

In the *Culex* the line occurs in the Orpheus episode (269 sqq.):

> audax ille quidem, qui mitem Cerberon unquam
> credidit aut ulli Ditis placabile numen,[1]
> nec timuit Phlegethonta furentem ardentibus undis,
> nec maesta obtenta Ditis ferrugine regna
> ecfossasque domos ac Tartara nocte cruenta
> obsita, nec faciles Ditis, sine iudice, sedes
> iudice, qui uitae post mortem uindicat acta.

The thought is the same in both cases, a place in Tartarus, as in Elysium, must be earned; there is a judge even there.

Now, if it be acknowledged that the line in the *Aeneid* is the stronger, we have to ask why the author of the *Culex* should borrow merely to weaken what he takes. His own writing forbids our assuming that he would have been ignorant of the inferiority.

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[1] This line we may, without hesitation, consider Virgilian.

(c) We come next to a passage in the *Culex* which has a distinct resemblance to two Virgilian passages :

Cul. 291 sqq.

> sed tu crudelis, crudelis tu magis, Orpheu.
> oscula cara petens rupisti iussa deorum.
> dignus amor uenia, gratum, si Tartara nossent,
> peccatum; meminisse grauest.

That is, Orpheus proved more cruel to Eurydice than the spirits whose treatment she has just experienced in the Underworld.   The preceding lines are :

> illa quidem nimium manis experta seueros
> praeceptum signabat iter, nec rettulit intus
> lumina nec diuae corrupit munera lingua.

L. 291 recalls lines in *Ecl.* VIII 49 sqq. :

> crudelis tu quoque, mater.
> crudelis mater magis, an puer improbus ille ?
> improbus ille puer.   crudelis tu quoque, mater.

Again, the *Eclogue* gives the far more finished version of the two.

L. 293 recalls *Georgics* IV 489 (the subject is the same, the story of Orpheus and Eurydice) :

> ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes.

The thought is the same; in the second case its expression is perfect.   Would any borrower have spoilt its simplicity by multiplying words with no gain in thought ?

(d) The connection between *Cul.* 58 sqq., *Georg.* II 458 sqq., and Lucr. II 14 sqq. is pointed out by Skutsch, *Aus Vergil's Frühzeit*, p. 129.

The three passages all deal with the joys of life in the country, and are very similar in construction.

(i) Each begins with an exclamation :

> o miseras hominum mentes, o pectora caeca (Lucr.).
> o fortunatos nimium (*Georg.*).
> o bona pastoris (*Culex*).

(ii) All three continue with a *si* clause with reference to the evils of life in the city :

> si non aurea sunt iuuenum simulacra per aedes (Lucr.).
> sua si bona norint (*Georg.* II).
> si quis non pauperis usum | mente prius docta fastidiat (*Culex*).

(iii) All turn in the second instance to the joys of a country life.   Lucretius with a *cum* clause :

> cum tamen inter se prostrati in gramine molli, etc.

The *Georgics* and *Culex* both with *at* :

at secura quies et nescia fallere uita (*Georg.*).

at pectore puro

saepe super tenero prosternit gramine corpus (*Culex*).

The three passages are very closely akin in spirit, although Virgil recalls Lucretius in but few single words or phrases (*aedibus, Georg.* II 462 ; *aedes,* Lucr. II 24 ; *m o l l e s q u e sub arbore somni, Georg.* II 470 ; *prostrati in gramine m o l l i* , Lucr. II 29).

The *Culex* recalls definitely two of Lucretius' phrases :

sub l a q u e a r e domus (*Culex*).

l a q u e a t a aurataque templa (Lucr.).

p r o s t e r n i t g r a m i n e corpus (*Culex*).

p r o s t r a t i in g r a m i n e molli (Lucr.).

There can be no doubt that both the poet of the *Culex* and the poet of the *Georgics* are indebted to Lucretius.

Cul. 70, 71

florida cum tellus gemmantis picta per herbas

uere notat dulci distincta coloribus arua

seem to show some connection with Lucretius'

praesertim cum tempestas adridet et anni

tempora conspargunt uiridantis floribus herbas.

In one instance the *Culex* definitely recalls the *Georgics*.

Cul. 62

si non A s s y r i o feruent[1] bis lauta colore

Attalicis opibus data uellera

at once makes us turn to

alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana ueneno (*Georg.* II).

Although the second passage far transcends the first in strength and feeling, the two passages can hardly be independent. Note the precisely identical position of *Assyrio* and the negative before it, and the close metrical resemblance of the two lines.

§ 4. *Resemblances to Eclogue* VI.

There is a striking number of resemblances between the *Culex* and *Ecl.* VI.

Cul. 1. l u s i m u s, Octaui, gracili modulante T h a l i a
recalls the first two lines of the *Eclogue* :

prima Syracosio dignata est l u d e r e u e r s u

nostra, neque erubuit siluas habitare T h a l i a,

and the first line of the *Eclogue* further suggests *Cul.* 35, 36 :

mollia sed tenui decurrere carmina u e r s u

uiribus acta suis Phoebo duce l u d e r e gaudent,

[1] *Feruent* is Professor Ellis's conjecture for the *fuerint* of the MSS.

where, however, there is some doubt about the reading of l. 35; that given is Professor Ellis's.

Cul. 15   seu decus Asteriae seu qua P a r n a s i a r u p e s,
recalls

Ecl. VI 15   nec tantum Phoebo gaudet P a r n a s i a r u p e s.

Cul. 16   hinc atque hinc patula praepandit c o r n u a f r o n t e.
Ecl. VI 51   et saepe in leui quaesisset c o r n u a f r o n t e.

Cul. 26   sancte puer, tibi namque canit non p a g i n a bellum.
Ecl. VI 12   quam sibi quae Vari praescripsit p a g i n a nomen.

Cul. 81   non auidas agnouit opes nec t r i s t i a b e l l a.
Ecl. VI 7 t r i s t i a condere b e l l a.

Cul. 100   compacta solitum modulatur h a r u n d i n e carmen.
Ecl. VI 8 agrestem tenui meditabor h a r u n d i n e Musam.

Compare also in the introductory quatrain to the *Aeneid* (which it is hard to deny to Virgil) gracili m o d u l a t u s auena.

With *Culex* 134   quam comitabantur fatalia c a r m i n a q u e r c u s
and 143   ipsaeque escendunt ad summa c a c u m i n a lentae,
we may compare

Ecl. VI 28   tum rigidas motare c a c u m i n a q u e r c u s.
The *non tantum* of *Cul.* 117,

non t a n t u m Oeagrius Hebrum
restantem tenuit ripis siluasque canendo,

esembles *Ecl.* VI 29 sq.

n e c t a n t u m Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupes,
n e c t a n t u m Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea.

Cul. 202   et piger aurata p r o c e d i t V e s p e r a b O e t a
cum grege compulso pastor, etc.,

comes clearly into connection with

c o g e r e donec oues stabulis numerumque referri
iussit et inuito p r o c e s s i t V e s p e r O l y m p o (*Ecl.* VI 86).

We find both in this *Eclogue*, 62, 63 and in the *Culex*, 126 sqq. an allusion to Phaethon and his sisters, and (*Cul.* 252; *Ecl.* VI 79) to Procne and Philomela.

§ 5. *Further resemblances to the Eclogues.*

Resemblances to the other *Eclogues* in sound or meaning seem to be fairly numerous.

Cul. 76   illi sunt gratae rorantes l a c t e c a p e l l a e
beside *Ecl.* X 77   ite domum, saturae, uenit Hesperus, ite c a p e l l a e.

Cul. 112   quae gelidis bacchata iugis r e q u i e u i t i n a n t r o
and *Cul.* 157   pastor ut ad fontem densa r e q u i e u i t i n u m b r a

beside *Ecl.* VII 10 et si quid cessare potes, r e q u i e s c e s u b u m b r a,
and *Aen.* VI 418 (Cerberus) personat, aduerso r e cubans inmanis i n
antro

and the rather striking combination of *bacchari* with *gelidis iugis* will remind
every lover of the *Georgics* of II 481 sqq.:

> o ubi campi
> Spercheosque et uirginibus b a c c h a t a Lacaenis
> Taygeta! o qui me g e l i d i s conuallibus Haemi
> sistat et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra!

Cul. 146 at uolucres p a t u l i s residentes dulcia ramis
beside *Ecl.* I 1 Tityre tu p a t u l a e recubans sub tegmine fagi.

Cul. 153 argutis et cuncta fremu n t a r dore c i c a d i s
beside *Ecl.* II 13 sole sub ardenti resona n t a r busta c i c a d i s
and *Georg.* III 328 et cantu querulae rumpe n t a r busta c i c a d a e.

Cul. 159 anxius insidiis nullis sed l e n t u s i n herbis,
beside *Ecl.* I 4 nos patriam fugimus; tu Tityre l e n t u s i n umbra.

Cul. 204 cum grege compulso pastor d u p l i c a n t i b u s u m b r i s
beside *Ecl.* II 67 et sol crescentes decedens d u p l i c a t u m b r a s.

Cul. 390 r i u u m p r o p t e r a q u a e u i r i d i sub fronde latentem
beside *Ecl.* VIII 88 p r o p t e r a q u a e r i u u m u i r i d i procumbit in ulua
and also beside *Georg.* III 13.   See below, § 6.

Cul. 393 sqq. gramineam uiridi ut foderet de c a e s p i t e terram
        iam memor inceptum peragens sibi cura laborem
        c o n g e s t u m cumulauit opus
beside *Ecl.* I 68 pauperis et tuguri c o n g e s t u m c a e s p i t e c u l m e n.
Such soft echoes of sound are peculiarly important; they would hardly
occur to a mere imitator, but they might well linger in the mind of the poet
who first conceived them.   If Virgil did not write the *Culex*, it would seem
that he must at all events have known it by heart for a long period of years.

Cul. 405 chrysanthusque h e d e r a e que nitor p a l l e n t e c o r y m b o
and l. 144, which is somewhat similar in ending:

pinguntque aureolos uiridi p a l l o r e c o r y m b o s
beside *Ecl.* III. 39 diffusos h e d e r a uestit p a l l e n t e c o r y m b o s
show a striking resemblance.

§ 6. *Resemblances to the Georgics.*

Similarities to lines in the *Georgics* are also numerous.[1]
Consider *Cul.* 20 et t u sancta P a l e s
beside *Georg.* III 1 T e quoque magna P a l e s.
Cul. 87. . . . illi P a n c h a ï a t u r a
beside *Georg.* II 139 totaque t u r i feris P a n c h a ï a pinguis harenis.

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[1] Some have been already pointed out.   See § 3 (*c*) and (*d*) ; § 5 *Culex*, ll. 157 and 153.

Cul. 89   illi dulcis adest r e q u i e s et pura uoluptas
            libera simplicibus c u r i s

beside *Georg.* II 467   at s e c u r a   q u i e s et nescia fallere uita.

Cul. 93   iucundoque liget l a n g u e n t i a   c o r p o r a   s o m n o
beside *Georg.* IV 252   tristi l a n g u e b u n t   c o r p o r a   morbo.

Leo, in his edition of the *Culex*, p. 47, compares

Cul. 101 sqq.   tendit i n e u e c t u s radios Hyperionis ardor
                  lucidaque a e t h e r i o ponit discrimina mundo
                  qua iacit O c e a n u m flammas in utrumque rapacis

with *Georg.* III 368 sqq.   tum sol pollentes haud umquam discutit umbras
                             nec cum i n u e c t u s equis altum petit aethera, nec cum
                             praecipitem O c e a n i rubro lauit aequore currum.

The passage from the *Georgics* is again simpler and more pictorial; but the resemblance between the two is not very close.

Cul. 126   hospita dum n i m i a tenuit d u l c e d i n e captos
with *Georg.* I 412   nescio qua praeter solitum d u l c e d i n e laeti.

Cul. 136   illas Triptolemi m u t a u i t sulcus a r i s t i s
with *Georg.* I 8   Chaoniam pingui glandem m u t a u i t   a r i s t a.

Cul. 196 sqq.   horrida squamosa uoluentia terga draconis
                  atque r e l u c t a n t i s crebris foedeque petentis
                  ictibus ossa ferit

in the description of the death of the snake.

Georg. IV 300   huic geminae nares et spiritus oris
                  multa r e l u c t a n t i obstruitur

in the death of the calf—*reluctanti* being in the same position in both lines.

Cul. 225 sqq.   p r a e m i a sunt pietatis ubi, p i e t a t i s   h o n o r e s?
                  in uanas abiere uices, e x rure rec e s s i t
                  i u s t i t i a e prior illa fides

(where Leo reads *iustitia et*) has the same thought as *Georg.* II 473-4:

                  e x trema per illos
            I u s t i t i a   e x c e d e n s terris uestigia fecit.

There are five passages in the first half of the *Aeneid* which are possibly recollections of this passage:

Aen. I 253   hic p i e t a t i s   h o n o s?   sic nos in sceptra reponis?
Ib. 461   sunt hic etiam sua p r a e m i a laudi.
Ib. 605.   si quid
            usquam i u s t i t i a est et mens sibi conscia recti,
            p r a e m i a digna ferant.
Ib. II 595   quid furis aut quonam nostri tibi cura r e c e s s i t?
Ib. VI 878   heu p i e t a s, heu prisca f i d e s!

where *prisca fides* occupies the same position in the line as *illa fides* in the *Culex* passage.

In *Cul.* 231 sq.   feror a u i a carpens
            a u i a Cimmerios inter distantia lucos
we have an assonance similar to that in *Georg.* II 238:
            a u i a tum resonant a u i bus uirgulta canoris.

Cul. 236 c o n a t i quondam cum sint r e s c i n d e r e mundum.
Georg. I 281 sq. et coniuratos caelum r e s c i n d e r e fratres.
            ter sunt c o n a t i imponere Pelio Ossam
and *Aen.* VI 582 sq.   immania uidi
            corpora qui manibus magnum r e s c i n d e r e caelum
            adgressi.

Cul. 248 atque a l i a s a l i o densant super agmine turmas.
Georg. I 276 ipsa dies a l i o s a l i o dedit o r d i n e Luna
and *Aen.* II 782 inter opima uirum leni fluit a g m i n e Tibris.

Note the close structural similarity—metrically an identity—of the last three feet of each of these three lines; the last, of course, may be in every other respect a purely accidental likeness.

Cul. 338 H e l l e s p o n t i a c i s obiturus reddidit undis.
Georg. IV 111 H e l l e s p o n t i a c i seruet tutela Priapi.

Cul. 390 r i u u m p r o p t e r a q u a e u i r i d i sub fronde latentem
            conformare locum capit impiger . . .
and l. 327 quem circum lapidem leui d e m a r m o r e† formans
with *Georg.* III 13 et u i r i d i in campo templum d e m a r m o r e ponam
            p r o p t e r a q u a m.

Cul. 57 sqq. have already been fully discussed in § 3 (*d*).

§ 7. *Resemblances to the Aeneid.*

There are also a fair number of lines which recall lines in the *Aeneid*.

Cul. 33 non Hellespontus p e d i b u s pulsatus e q u o r u m.
Aen. VI 591 aere et corni p e d u m p u l s u simularet e q u o r u m.

Cul. 42 sqq. igneus aetherias iam Sol penetrarat in arces
            candidaque aurato quatiebat lumina curru
            crinibus et roseis tenebras A u r o r a f u g a r a t
might perhaps have some connection with *Aen.* III 521:
            iamque rubescebat stellis A u r o r a f u g a t i s.

Cul. 75 Tmolia pampineo subter coma u e l a t a m i c t u.
Aen. VIII 33 eum tenuis glauco u e l a b a t a m i c t u.
and *Aen.* III 545 et capita ante aras Phrygio u e l a m u r a m i c t u.

Cul. 76 illi sunt gratae r o r a n t e s lacte capellae.
Aen. XII 512 suspendit capita et r o r a n t i a s a n g u i n e portat.
This use of *roro* with the ablative is found also in
            Aen. VIII 645 et sparsi r o r a b a n t s a n g u i n e uepres
and XI 8 aptat r o r a n t e s s a n g u i n e cristas

M 2

and again in Quint. *Decl.* 4. 8 Quotiens, me hercule, haec uulnera et r o r a n t i a h o s t i l i c r u o r e arma conspexi, animum supra necessitates erigo, supra fatum pono.

Cul. 85   aduersum saeuis ultro caput host i b u s o ff e r t .
Aen. VI 291   Aeneas strictamque aciem uenient i b u s o ff e r t .

Cul. 158   mitem concepit proiectus m e m b r a s o p o r e m ,
and even more 207 :

     l a n g u i d a q u e e ff u s o requierunt m e m b r a s o p o r e
show likeness to
Aen. VIII 406   placidumque petiuit
     coniugis i n f u s u s gremio per m e m b r a s o p o r e m .

Cul. 169   i a m m a g i s a t q u e m a g i s corpus reuolubile uoluens
with *Aen.* XII 238-9   talibus incensa est iuuenum sententia dictis
     i a m m a g i s a t q u e m a g i s serpitque per agmina murmur.

Cul. 172   edita p u r p u r e o lucens maculatur a m i c t u ,
with *Aen.* III 405   p u r p u r e o uelare comas adopertus a m i c t u .

Cul. 175.   a c r i o r i n s t a t
with *Aen.* X 657   nec Turnus segn i o r i n s t a t .
Cf. also *ib.* IX 350   feruidus i n s t a t .

Cul. 182.   cui cunc t a p a r a n t i
     paruulus hunc prior umoris conterret alumnus
with *Aen.* X 554   tum caput orantis nequiquam et mul t a p a r a n t i s
     dicere deturbat terra.

Cul. 192   et ualidum dextra d e traxit ab a r b o r e truncum
with *Aen.* VI 141   auricomos quam qui decerpserit a r b o r e fetus
(so Cod. Corsin. ; but *truncum detraxit ab orno* is perhaps the better attested version of the line in the *Culex*).

Cul. 205 sqq.   uadit et in f e s s o s requiem dare comparat artus,
     cuius ut intrauit leuior per c o r p o r a somnus
     languidaque effuso requierunt membra s o p o r e .
recalls *Aen.* IV 522-3 :
     nox erat et placidum carpebant f e s s a s o p o r e m
     c o r p o r a per terras.

Cul. 211 sq.   quis, inquit, meritis ad quae delatus acerbis
     cogor a d i r e uices
recalls *Aen.* I 8 sqq. :
                quo numine laeso
     quidue dolens regina deum tot uoluere casus
     insignem pietate uirum tot a d i r e labores
     impulerit.

Cul. 215 uiscera Lethaeas c o g u n t tranare per u n d a s,
recalls *Aen.* VI 461, 2 :

> sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire p e r u m b r a s
> per loca senta situ c o g u n t noctemque profundam.

Cul. 220, 221 Cerberus et diris l a t r a n t i a rictibus ora
anguibus hinc atque hinc h o r r e n t c u i c o l l a reflexis
(*horrent :* this reading of Cod. Helmst. for the *arent* of the other MSS. seems almost certain)

with *Aen.* VI 417 sqq. :

> Cerberus haec ingens l a t r a t u regna trifauci
> personat, aduerso r e cubans immanis in antro.
> cui uates, h o r r e r e uidens iam c o l l a colubr i s

The rhythm of the endings *cui colla reflexis* and *iam colla colubris* is identical.

Cul. 222 sanguinei q u e m i c a n t ardorem luminis orbes
with *Aen.* X 396 semianimes q u e m i c a n t digiti ferrumque retractant,

both clearly a recollection of Ennius' *semianimesque micant oculi.*

Cf. also *Cul.* 237 et Tityos, Latona, tuae m e m o r anxius i r a e.
and *Aen.* I 4 saeuae m e m o r e m Iunonis ob i r a m.

Here the transference of the adjective *memor* to *ira* is a perceptible gain in strength.

Cul. 240 ad S t y g i a s reuoca t u s a q u a s. uix ultimus a m n i
restat nectareas diuum qui prodidit escas

strongly recalls *Aen.* VI 374 :

> tu S t y g i a s inhum a t u s a q u a s a m n e mque seuerum
> Eumenidum aspicies.

Cul. 259.   auferor ultra
in diuersa magis dis t a n t i a nomina [1] c e r n o
with *Aen.* II 734 ardentes clipeos atque aera mic a n t i a c e r n o.

Cul. 261, 2 obuia Persephone comites heroidas urget
aduersas prae f e r r e f a c e s.
with *Aen.* VII 337 (Juno's command to Allecto) :

> tu potes unanimos armare in proelia fratres,
> atque odiis uersare domos ; tu funera tectis
> funere a s que i n f e r r e f a c e s, tibi nomina mille,
> mille nocendi artes.

Note the corresponding position in the lines.

Cul. 315 ending oppositus contra Telamon i u s h e r o s
with *Aen.* VI 451   quam Troï u s h e r o s
ut primum iuxta stetit.

[1] The MSS. here vary between *nomina* and *numina.*

Cul. 322 sqq.   hoc erat A e a c i d e s uultu laetatus honore
         Dardaniaeque alter f u s o quod sanguine campis
         H e c t o r e o uictor lustrauit c o r p o r e T r o i a m

with *Aen.* I 97 sqq.   o terque quaterque beati
         quis ante ora patrum T r o i a e sub moenibus altis
         contigit oppetere ! o Danaum fortissime gentis
         Tydide, mene Iliacis occumbere c a m p i s
         non potuisse tuaque animam hanc e f f u n d e r e dextra,
         saeuus ubi A e a c i d a e telo iacet H e c t o r, ubi ingens
         Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis
         scuta uirum galeasque et fortia c o r p o r a uoluit.

Cul. 354 sqq.   immoriturque super fluctus et saxa C a p h e r e i
         E u b o ï c a s aut per c a u t e s Aegaeaque late
         litora.

with *Aen.* XI 259 sqq.   scit triste Mineruae
         sidus et E u b o ï c a e cautes ultorque C a p h a r e u s

Cul. 360   omnes Roma decus magni quos s u s p i c i t orbis.

with *Aen.* VI 697, 8   medium nam plurima turba
         hunc habet atque umeris exstantem s u s p i c i t altis

where *suspicit* is in the same position in the line.

Cul. 378   cum mihi tu sis c a u s a m a l i.

with *Aen.* VI 93 c a u s a m a l i tanti coniunx iterum hospita Teucris.

Cul. 394   iam memor i n c e p t u m p e r a g e n s sibi cura laborem
         congestum cumulauit opus.

with *Aen.* IV 452 quo magis i n c e p t u m p e r a g a t lucemque re-
         linquat.

The list of parallels seems sufficiently striking to oblige us to assume
either that the poet of the *Culex* knew Virgil's writings most intimately, and
borrowed from them continually, but nearly always spoilt what he borrowed ;
or else that Virgil knew the *Culex* almost by heart at all periods of his poetical
activity.   The evidence in many cases, as we have seen, would point to
Virgil as the borrower.   The resemblances, further, are of such a kind as to
give reasonable ground for maintaining that Virgil was merely reusing what
was his own.

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TEXTUAL NOTES.

I.

THUCYDIDES iii. 51. 4.

ὡς . . . ἐξειργάσατο of MSS. is generally corrected to the third person plural, but it would be more like Thucydides to write ἐξείργαστο: this would then be another instance of the corruption of pluperfects, such as ἤγγελτο into ἤγγελλετο and the like, of which many instances are given by Cobet in *Nov. Lect.* 422, *Var. Lect.* 253. In the old edition of Poppo, 1826, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 297, ἐξήργαστο is given as contained in *Cod. Bas. ex emend.*, but it is not noticed by Poppo-Stahl or recent editors. Ὡς with the pluperfect is Thucydidean: Mr. Marchant on ii. 59 refers to iii. 23, 1; 26, 4; 27, 1; 69, 2. See the remarks of Poppo in vol. i. part ii. p. 44 sq. on this MS.

II.

THUCYDIDES iv. 32. 1.

Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς μὲν πρώτους φύλακας, οἷς ἐπέδραμον, εὐθὺς διαφθείρουσιν ἔν τε ταῖς εὐναῖς ἔτι καὶ ἀναλαμβάνοντας τὰ ὅπλα, λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν, οἰομένων αὐτῶν τὰς ναῦς κατὰ τὸ ἔθος ἐς ἄφορμον τῆς νυκτὸς πλεῖν.

This is Mr. Stuart Jones' text; Hude with MSS. καὶ λαθόντες: but the more important thing is the construction of λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν. There appears to be no grammatical justification for the ordinary translation 'unobserved in the landing,' as Hude saw, when he gave <ἐς> τὴν ἀπόβασιν. Rutherford was on the right track when he suggested λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν <ποιησάμενοι>. But a correction easier palaeographically is λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν <ποιούμενοι>, οἰομένων κ.τ.λ. This is an easy example of lipography. The tense of the participles presents no difficulty; indeed ποιούμενοι gives the required sense better than the aorist.

III.

THUCYDIDES vi. 62. 4.

καὶ τἀνδράποδα ἀπέδοσαν, καὶ ἐγένοντο ἐξ αὐτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα. ἀπέδοσαν is an old crux, and ἐγένοντο is not free from difficulty. There is little doubt that ἀπέδοσαν is wrong and that Bekker's conjecture ἀπέδοντο is right; but it is not at first sight easy to discover the cause of the corruption. But on looking at § 3 we shall at once see it: καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες τὴν πόλιν παρέδοσαν Ἐγεσταίοις, παρεγένοντο γὰρ αὐτῶν ἱππῆς: the memory of the five spaced words in the previous sentence led the writer astray. As a corollary, ἐγένοντο may without hesitation be corrected to ἐγένετο, and so Herwerden wrote, on the general principle which now arises for consideration.

It may be observed that this passage afforded one of the two hitherto unquestioned examples in Thucydides of a plural verb with a neuter plural, the other being v. 26. 2. The five other examples are regarded as very doubtful by modern editors. v. 75. Κάρνεια ἐτύγχανον ὄντα has been corrected even by such cautious editors as Mr. Stuart Jones and Hude; that corruption is due to the diplography of —ον—: the other places where festivals are mentioned in Thucydides have the singular verb: viii. 9. 1. Ἴσθμια ἃ τότε ἦν, viii. 10. 1. Ἴσθμια ἐγένετο. i. 126. 5. for ἐπῆλθον Ὀλύμπια, ἐπῆλθεν is now adopted with MSS. authority by these editors. In v. 26. 1. Herwerden and Mr. Stuart Jones adopt ἔτη τὰ ξύμπαντα ἐγένετο for ἐγένοντο of CG.; in vi. 13. 1. Göller's conjecture ἐλάχιστα κατορθοῦται for MSS. —οῦνται is adopted by Mr. Marchant. In viii. 10. 1. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τά Ἴσθμια ἐγένετο, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ) ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτά, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι and not Ἴσθμια is the subject to ἐπηγγέλθησαν. The only remaining place is v. 26. 2. ἐς ἄλλα ἀμφοτέροις ἁμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο. Badham suggested ἁμαρτίαι or ἁμαρτάδες; here even Herwerden retains the plural: but special pleading has to be called in to justify it, and we may well ask whether it ought not to share the fate of the other examples, and submit to the correction ἐγένετο. See for the whole question Herwerden Studia Thucydidea p. 137.

IV.

Tebtunis Papyri, p. 3.

> l. 1. ξουθὰ δ' ἐγγύφων' ὄρνεα
> †διεφεταν ἐρῆμον δρίος ἄκροις ἐπὶ κλωσὶ
> πίτυος ἤμεν' ἐμινύριζ' ἐτιττύβιζεν.

In the first line Dr. Hunt tells me that Wilamowitz reads λιγύφωνα, which even from the facsimile is almost preferable to ἐγγύφωνα.

The lines are Anacreontic and may be written thus, with an emendation in l. 2: Ξουθὰ δὲ λιγύφωνα | ὄρνεα διεφοίτα | ἀν' ἐρῆμον δρίος, ἄκροις τ' | ἐπὶ κλωσὶ πίτυος ἤμεν' | ἐμινύριζ' ἐτιττύβιζεν.

διεφοίτα ἀν' ἐρῆμον, that is, διεφοίτα <ἀ>ν', lipography of one letter: or perhaps διεφοίτα <τ' ἀν'>.

φοιτᾶν is used of birds in β 182; Eur. Ion 156, Hippol. 1057.

> τοὺς ἄνω
> φοιτῶντας ὄρνεις πόλλ' ἐγὼ χαίρειν λέγω.

Blass gave ἄκροις <τ'>: he saw that an imperfect at the beginning of the line was required, but his διεπέτετ' is metrically objectionable. The corruption διεφετα perhaps began with the mistake διεφοτα.

V.

Tebtunis Papyri, p. 3.

> Str. ὦ φανεὶς χάρμα μοι
> φίλον, οτεμηγαπας,
> ὅτε δόρατι πολεμίῳ
> τὰν Φρυγῶν

5 πόλιν ἐπόρθεις, μόνα
τἀμὰ κομίσαι θέλων
λέχεα πάλιν εἰς πάτραν.
Antist. νῦν δὲ μούναν μ’ ἀφεὶς
ἄλοχον, ἄστοργ’, ἄπεις,
10 ἦν Δαναϊδᾶν λόχος
ἔμολεν,
ἧς ἕνεκα παῖδα τὰν
ἄγαμον εἶλ’ Ἄρτεμις,
τὸν σφάγιον Ἀγαμέμνονι ;

This seems to be the best arrangement of the lines.

In line 2 the Cretic metre may be restored by reading φίλον ὅτ’ ἔμ’ <ἔμ’> ἠγάπας : the resolved long syllable is frequent in this piece ; cf. 3, 7, 14. *Hephaest.* ch. xiii.

In ll. 10 and 11, as the Editors have seen, a preposition is imperatively required : this may be given, and the metre restored at the same time, by <ἐπ>έμολεν. The writer of this Papyrus would appear to have been prone to lipography : see note iv, above.

In l. 14 τὸν is rightly deleted by Grenfell and Hunt.

VI.

OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI, vol. iii. p. 72.
No. 425. l. 8 sqq.

πελάγους καὶ Νείλου γονίμου.

The metre of all the other lines is

☲ – ☲ – ◡ ◡ ◡ – ; a cretic in place of a dactyl in the latter part of this line only seems improbable.

The character of the handwriting and the inferior spelling point, in the Editors’ judgment, to the piece being a copy for a school exercise. καὶ Νείλου may well be another mistake due to the recollection of καὶ Νειλῶται in l. 4, and we may conjecture here

πελάγους Νείλου τε γονίμου.

VII.

FAYÛM TOWNS PAPYRI, p. 85.
l. 16.

τὴν νηχομένην σε . . μν [. .] . [.] α

Grenfell and Hunt say that the doubtful σ may be δ, and that ω may be read in the place of the doubtful μ. That will permit us to propose δ’ ἐρύων, which with their suggestion τρίχα gives a good sense.

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ΟΡΩ ΜΕΝΟΣ ΠΝΕΟΥΣΑΝ

(Soph. *El.* 610).

No tragic poet uses the phrase μένος πνέουσαν, except Aeschylus, who employs it in describing the Erinyes, not a Greek maiden. Similarly Homer of his 'Mut-schnaubende' heroes and of the savage steeds of Diomed. Hence, in the Sophoclean passage, some scribe may have mistaken the familiar ΜΕΝΟCΠΝΕΟΥCΑΝ for the more unusual ΜΕΝΕΙCΤΝΟΥCΑΝ. Initial C attached itself to the preceding word, and ΤΝΟΥCΑΝ became ΠΝΟΥCΑΝ, which was promptly changed to πνέουσαν.

All difficulties vanish in this puzzling passage, if we adopt the reading suggested. The chorus is speaking of Electra: ὁρῶ μένει χρωμένην· εἰ δὲ σὺν δίκῃ χρῆται, οὐδὲν φροντίζει. Her mother takes up 'φροντίδα,' not in answer to a criticism of the chorus (as some scholars believe), but in reply to her daughter's final declaration: σχεδόν τι τὴν σὴν οὐ καταισχύνω φύσιν. This καταισχύνω is an echo of Clytemnestra's previous αἰσχύνειν (518), κακοστομοῦμεν (596), ἀναιδείας πλέαν (607). Now the chorus, in 610-611, is reproving the undutiful daughter, who is speaking αἰσχύνης ἄτερ, as her mother maintains (615); and Electra, in her rejoinder, shows that she understands the reproach, and she defends herself by contending that she *has* αἰσχύνη, in spite of her mother's belief: her mother's shameful deeds *force* her to act as though she had none. Cp. Clytemnestra's outburst in 622, ὦ θρέμμ' ἀναιδές. Consequently, in the passage under discussion, the chorus simply avers that Electra is acting ἀναισχύντως, ἀδίκως, that is, οὐ σὺν δίκῃ μένει ξύνεστιν. Having lost all self-control, she is acting ἔξω δίκης (*Fr.* 226); whether she be right, of this (τοῦδε) she takes no thought.

The common form of the phrase in the *sermo familiaris* was ἐν δίκῃ, which was also employed in tragedy (*Fr.* 673), as well as simple δίκῃ (Eur. *Fr.* 834); but σὺν δίκῃ was not unusual (Aesch. *Eum.* 610). Both idiom and sense point to the fact that ξύνεστιν here harks back to something beyond σὺν δίκῃ.

For the expression μένει ξύνεστι we may compare *O. T.* 303 νόσῳ σύνεστιν, η 270 ξυνέσεσθαι ὀιζυῖ, Eur. *Heracl.* 996 συνοικοίην φόβῳ. But συνεῖναι is συζῆν, and συζῆν is χρῆσθαι (Dem. I. 14; Ar. *Ran.* 959; Plut. *Mor.* 383 B). Hence μένει συνοῦσαν = μένει χρωμένην. Cp. *O. T.* 1241 ὀργῇ χρωμένη Antiph. 5. 91 ὀργῇ χρησαμένους.

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NOTE ON LVCRETIVS, BOOK V., LL. 737-740.

It uer et Venus, et Veneris praenuntius ante
pennatus graditur, Zephyri uestigia propter
Flora quibus mater praespargens ante uiai
cuncta coloribus egregiis et odoribus opplet.

MUNRO adopts the emendations *veris* for *Veneris* (l. 737) and *Zephyrus*
for *Zephyri* (l. 708), making Zephyrus the 'winged harbinger of Spring.' As to
the order of the procession, Munro takes one view in his translation and
another in his notes: according to the latter it is 'Zephyrus, Spring, Venus,
Flora,' the flowers springing up where Spring, Venus, and Zephyrus have
trodden: according to the translation it is 'Flora, Zephyrus, Spring,
Venus.' Duff, in his edition, adheres to the MSS. reading as printed
above: *Veneris praenuntius pennatus* is Cupid, and the order of the proces-
sion is 'Zephyrus, Flora (his wife), Cupid, Spring and Venus (or Venus and
Spring).' With this reading and interpretation, which are probably right,
quibus goes in construction with *praespargens*: Munro, reading *Zephyrus*, takes
quibus with *uestigia propter*, 'in whose tracks' (perhaps with *praespargens* as
well), so that with his reading his note is right and his translation—'along the
path they tread mother Flora straws all the way before them '—is wrong, or at
least not so probable, as *quibus propter uestigia* would be more naturally said
of one following behind.

What is to be made of the construction of *praespargens ante uiai cuncta
. . . opplet?* Munro's translation is vague, and he has no note on it: Duff says
ante, 'in front of them,' *uiai cuncta*, 'the whole path.' This seems to be open
to objection on several grounds. First, and perhaps most important, *ante* is
quite superfluous with *praespargens*: indeed it is perilously near to nonsense.
In the second place *uiai cuncta* is questionable Latin for 'the whole path': it
is not to the point to quote *caerula mundi*, *ultima caeli* and the like, as *cuncta*
precludes the idea of a 'partitive' genitive. The grammarians quote two
supposed samples of this *cuncta* with a partitive genitive: (1) Sallust, *Jugurtha*,
ch. 93, *quo cuncta gignentium natura fert*, but here *gignentium* depends on
natura, not on *cuncta*: (2) Horace, *Odes* II. 1 23. *cuncta terrarum subacta*:
but here *cuncta terrarum* does not mean *cunctas terras*, as is proved by the
following words—*praeter atrocem animum Catonis*—but 'all things in the
world.' Finally, if Lucretius had meant *uiai cuncta* to go together in this un-
paralleled and strained use, he would surely not have gone out of his way to
detach *cuncta*, rhythmically and by its position in a new line, from *uiai*, but
would have omitted the superfluous *ante* and ended his line with *cuncta uiai*.

For all these reasons it seems preferable to take *uiai* with *ante*, interpreting *ante uiai* as ' the path in front ': *uiai* is now a partitive genitive, as in Ennius.

quo uobis mentes . . . sese flexere uiai ?

Ante uiai would be the Greek τὸ πρόσθεν τῆς ὁδοῦ, without emphasizing the substantival character of the expression : it is not much more difficult than, nor very different from, such phrases as *postea loci*. At any rate its difficulty seems to be less than that of *uiai cuncta*, and it will be seen at once that *ante uiai* is not superfluous with *praespargens* in the same sense in which the bare adverb *ante* is superfluous. *Cuncta* must then be taken as the object of *opplet*, ' fills the whole scene,' ' fills all around ': cf. in the same book (l. 1376-7), *ut nunc esse uides uario distincta lepore | omnia*. The rhythm of the two last lines gains enormously by this interpretation : *cuncta* takes its proper place in the alliterative juxtaposition with *coloribus*, and the line has a dignity and sweetness in keeping with the beauty of the picture.

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SOME 'VEXED PASSAGES' IN LATIN POETRY.

ENNIVS, *Ann.* 411 (Vahlen), 435 (L. Müller):

> Reges per regnum statuasque sepulcraque quaerunt,
> Aedificant nomen : summa nituntur opum ui.

The passage is thought to refer to the efforts of the Macedonians to honour the memory of their dead king. Who are meant by *reges* is not at all clear, and *summa nituntur opum ui*, as we may infer from other passages where the same or a similar expression is used, can hardly refer to anything but the labour of the hands. Probably we ought to read *regis*, i.e. *Philippi*. The lines will then refer to the work of the people.

Again, *aedificant nomen* is not in keeping with the rest of the passage, as just explained, and the expression is so strange that it has generally been suspected. Vahlen actually proposed the monstrosity *aeuificant* in his early years, but has now grown wiser : *augificant* (a verb found in Enn. *Scaen.* 103) or *laudificant* would certainly be better. But as the passage obviously refers to the construction of monuments, it is probable that Ennius wrote *aedificant molem* or (if we press the plural meaning of *sepulchra*) *moles*, the former being the more likely.

VARRO, *Sat. Men.*, ap. Non. 314 M (p. 492 Lindsay):

> Vbi graues pascantur atque alantur pauonum greges.

This line comes from the *Gerontodidascalus*, and seems to belong to a passage which denounced the growing luxury and gluttony of the Romans. It is cited by Varro as a proof that *grauis* is used in the sense of *multus*, but neither the other passages quoted by him nor ordinary common sense will allow us to suppose that *graues* ever meant *multi*. It is easy to conjecture *grues* for *graues*. Cranes as well as peacocks were dainty fare to the palate of the Roman epicure (see Hor. *Sat.* II. 8. 87 and other passages cited in the Latin dictionaries).

I may add that when I submitted the above line to my colleague, Mr. W. A. Bain, he independently made the same emendation as I have suggested above.

CATVLLVS, II.

It is a bold thing to attempt a new interpretation of this *carmen uexa-tissimum*, but as it seems possible by a very slight change in the reading and some alteration of the ordinary punctuation to get a reasonable meaning for the poem, I venture to print the lines with the corrections I would suggest :

> Passer, deliciae meae puellae !—
> Quicum ludere, quem in sinu tenere,
> Quoi primum digitum dare adpetenti
> Et acris solet incitare morsus,
> Cum desiderio meo nitenti   5
> Carum nescio quid libet iocari :
> Et solaciolum *subit* doloris ;
> Credo.   ut cum grauis acquiesc*it* ardor,
> Tecum ludere sicut ipsa possem
> Et tristis animi leuare curas !   10

If *suuit* were written for *subit*, the change to *sui* would be almost inevitable : for other instances of emendations based on the substitution of *u* for *b*, see Munro, *Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus*, p. 149 (new ed.). *Credo* at the beginning of v. 8 is full of bitterness.   According to the interpretation proposed, the meaning of vv. 7-10 is as follows : ' And then some gentle relief for her pain steals over her ; I well believe it.   Would that I, when the wildness of my passion abates, could play with thee as thy mistress does, and lighten my heart's bitter cares !'   Catullus ironically envies Lesbia the power to find so simple a diversion and relief from her heartache.

LXIV. 285 sqq. :

> Confestim Penius adest uiridantia Tempe,
> Tempe quae siluae cingunt super impendentes,
> †Minosim linquens † doris celebranda choreis.

This is another ' vexed ' passage.   Many attempts at emendation have been made.   Friedrich strenuously supports Madvig's *Meliasin* for *Minosim*, but his arguments do not seem to do more than show that Madvig's conjecture is as plausible as any of the others.   The fact, mentioned by Friedrich, that we do not find in the MSS. of Catullus any instance of the loss of the first syllable of a word at the beginning of a line, tells somewhat against the ingenious *Haemonisin* of Heinsius and similar conjectures.   And even if we adopt one of these readings there remains the puzzling *doris*.   This has been ' emended ' in the wildest fashion (*uariis, solitis, diuis*, etc.).   The old emendation *claris* (' clear-sounding ') is favoured by Friedrich, but so familiar a word is not very likely to have been altered.   I would suggest as a possible reading—

> Maenasin Edonis linquens, celebranda choreis.

If *linquens* were accidentally omitted and then written above the line, it might easily, of course, have been introduced in the wrong place by a copyist. It is easy to see how a corruption like that of V could have arisen from the following :

> linquens
> Menasinedonis celebranda choreis.

donis would naturally be changed to *doris*, which was intended to mean, and might indeed mean ' Dorian ' (= *Doriis ;* for this form of dat. plur. see Friedrich *ad loc.*). The region of Mount Edonus was celebrated for its Bacchic rites, as many passages in the Latin poets show. The geographical confusion of localities in the northern part of Greece is too frequent to require illustration.

LVCANVS, V. 596 :

> Inde ruunt toto congesta pericula mundo.
> Primus ab oceano caput exseris Atlanteo,
> Core, mouens aestus : iam te tollente furebat
> Pontus, et in scopulos totas erexerat undas.
> Occurrit gelidus Boreas pelagusque retundit,
> Et dubium pendet †uento cui concidat† aequor.

Concidat in the last line seems impossible. *Concido* = ' fall down,' ' fall limp,' and is used of wind = ' fall ' in Hor. *C.* I. 12. 30. It might also, no doubt, be used of the sea falling into a calm. But that is exactly what the sea does not do in this passage. The winds struggle for its possession ; then

> Scythici uicit rabies Aquilonis et undas
> Torsit, et abstrusas penitus uada fecit harenas, etc.

Thus we must depart from the MSS., and adopt another reading. Ald. has *pareat*, which gives excellent sense, and is easily explicable on the supposition of a gloss *concedat*, afterwards altered to *concidat* and incorporated in the text. But if this reading be correct, it is strange that not one out of the great host of extant MSS. retains any trace of it. It is therefore safer, perhaps, to read *uentus qui concidat*, ' which wind is to fall ' in the struggle. This gives the required meaning, and the corruption is easily accounted for.

VALERIVS FLACCVS, *Arg.* VII. 394 :

> Iamque tremens longe sequitur Venus ; utque sub altas
> Peruenere trabes diuaeque triformis in umbram,
> Hic subito ante oculos nondum speratus Iason
> Emicuit, uiditque prior conterrita uirgo.

The incident is the same as is related by Ovid, *Met.* VII. 74 sqq. :

> Ibat ad antiquas Hecates Perseidos aras,
> Quas nemus umbrosum secretaque silua tegebat.
> Et iam fortis erat, pulsusque recesserat ardor,
> Cum uidet Aesoniden, exstinctaque flamma reluxit.

Medea has at last summoned up courage to go to the grove in order to meet Jason.   He, however, appears unexpectedly before she reaches the *nemus umbrosum*.   Venus and Medea are walking hand in hand :

> Dat dextram uocemque Venus blandisque pauentem
> Adloquiis iunctoque trahit per moenia passu. (373 sq.)

Not till Jason appears does the goddess withdraw her hand from her companion's (*inde Venus dextrae delapsa tenenti*, 399).   How, then, can she be said in l. 394 to be 'now following afar off'?   Professor Bury, the editor of the *Corpus* text, understands the reference to be to the planet Venus.   But surely this is impossible in such a context.   The Venus of v. 394 must be the Venus of ll. 373 and 399 ; any other interpretation seems intolerably harsh and far-fetched, and Professor Bury would doubtless admit that his explanation was merely a refuge of the desperate.   But why not read *nemus* for *Venus* in v. 394 ?   With *Venus* mentioned so often in the context the corruption was easy and natural.   *Sequitur = petit*, a meaning extremely common in poetry. The use of *trabes* and *nemus* in conjunction may have been suggested by Ovid, *Met.* XIV. 360, *densum trabibus nemus*.

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THE LATIN DATIVE: NOMENCLATURE AND CLASSIFICATION.

1. It must have been shortly after I entered college in my middle 'teens that I first heard of the grammatical doctrine that psychological opposites take the same construction. As a mnemonic, alone, the doctrine is immensely worth while and practically helps with categories like *damnare*)(*absoluere*, *meminisse*)(*obliuisci*, *cedere*)(*resistere*, *similis*)(*alienus* (*dissimilis*)—which rouses a literary interest by recalling Thackeray's use of *different to* as a counter term to *equal to*, *similar to*, *like to*. And, to get back to grammar, for English folk it clarifies *prope ab* to counter it with *procul ab*.[1] By the doctrine of opposites we clarify even so elusive a matter as the 'subjunctive of repudiation' which I once sought to explain by partial obliquity (*Cl. Rev.* XI. 344 sq.), not mistaking therein, I am fain to believe, the valuable stylistic note of echo. In this subjunctive I now see a clear opposite to the concessive. It is a survival, on the cold page, of a speech form that owed its meaning to the speaker's mood (ἡ ψυχικὴ διάθεσις), the pitch of his voice, all the things that manifest and betray emotion, and so far forth is 'polemic.' It is often introduced by *ut*, *utne*, *egone ut*, where *ut* is exclamatory and interrogative at once, and the tone converts the concessive to an anticoncessive, indicating repudiation, disavowal.[2]

2. I propose presently to apply the doctrine of opposites to the classification of the dative in Latin, but first a word of criticism directed toward a nomenclature widely prevalent in America. I refer to the term 'dative of separation,' a name which seems to me ill chosen as regards syntactical theory, and positively pernicious and misleading to the average Latin student. The dative is a person case, and separation[3] from a person is a very inexact way of conceiving this relation of the dative. The learner is exposed to so much formal confusion between the dative and ablative that it seems a pity for his modicum of syntax to contribute to this confusion. To give an example, my Horace students, when set to construing *Carm.* II. 3, 17 *cedes coemptis saltibus et domo | uillaque*, have not infrequently told me that *saltibus* was a 'dative of separation.' If they had been taught that the dative was a person

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[1] Here note Irish *fri* used with pronoun objects, now with verbs of association, and now with verbs of separation.

[2] See an interesting series of protesting subjunctives in Seneca, *Herc.*, 526 sqq.

[3] It is a pity that (*ablatiuus*) *separatiuus* has been forsaken as a technical term for 'ablative of separation.'

case, or merely reflected on the form of *uilla*, they could not have made this mistake, but have I not noted that a really great grammar like Lane's fails to teach that the dative is a person case (see *Cl. Rev.* XIV. 318), and are not most of us aware how little reflection can be expected of students?

3. I have no desire to review American school grammars and point out that almost without exception they classify this ill-named 'dative of separation' as a dative of reference, but I may be permitted to note how this name has intruded itself (v. Gildersleeve-Lodge, school edition, § 345, Rem. 1) even into the grammar which, in its larger form, is my own *uade mecum*, to which I turn first when in syntactical doubt.

4. As regards the classification of this use of the dative let me take the example that I have actually gesticulated to my own pupils for more than a decade, *magister discipulo librum dat adimitque*. From this example I think that even dull students realize that whether the pupil receives or gives up the book he stands in an identical grammatical relation to the act and the actor, that, whether he is the receiver or the loser, he is equally the indirect personal object.[1] So, starting from this example, I develop the syntactical doctrine of opposites which seems to me of such importance that it deserves a general statement and illustration at the beginning of every text-book on syntax.

5. Another specific application I make of the example is to show that the indirect object is prevailingly a person, and that the dative is, by and large, a person case.

6. If we do not teach that the dative is a case of the person we miss the opportunity to realize poetic personification in examples like the following: Horace, *Carm.* III. 8, 11, *corticem . . . demouebit amphorae*, wherein *amphorae* is the 'Little Brown Jug' of the song (cf. the *pia testa* of iii. 21; Page's note on the personification of the *amphora cessans* of III. 28, 8; Κεκροπὶ ῥαῖνε λάγυνε of Anth. Pal. V. 134); *eripe te morae* (III. 29, 5), where *morae* is 'Procrastination.' Note also the personification of *speculum* 'mirror,' used as a *datiuus iudicantis* (see my note on *Mo.* 251, 645). We must not be led astray by the error inherent in the word personification, thanks to its derivation. Genetically considered, when our ancestors were in the animistic stage and peopled the world with vital stocks and stones, all nouns were proper names, a fact possibly to be reckoned with in the spread of the dative to its use as a case of general goal (§ 18). The personification of the rhetoricians is rather a repersonification. An example like *deus abscidit | terras Oceano dissociabili* (Horace, *Carm.* I. 3, 21) might be of the early type, while the *Amphorae* and *Morae* examples are certainly rhetorical.

7. I share, however, with the inventor of the name 'dative of separation'

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[1] The illustration might also be used to show how *mutat* is sometimes 'gives' and sometimes 'gets,' sometimes 'sells' and sometimes 'buys'; and incidentally to show how Eng. *sells* 'delivers' is etymologically to be correlated with ἑλεῖν 'to take.' The root developed as a description of an act of barter, wherein give-and-take is a reciprocal act. Observe how French *rendre* (from Lat. *reddere*) 'to deliver' has picked up an *n* from *prendre* (=Lat. *prendere*) 'to take.'

the feeling that it is convenient to have a specific name for this aspect of the indirect object, and I introduced in my edition of the *Mostellaria* (ad v. 235) the name of 'dative of the loser,'[1] while I term the opposite aspect the 'dative of the receiver.' I hope to show that my name is more suitable to the usage than the name I am here criticizing. The grammars—I still speak of the American school grammars, including works of the great range of Lane and Gildersleeve-Lodge—gives no adequate idea of the reach of this construction. Almost without exception they suppose that the fact of composition in the verb has some controlling influence on the case regimen. Even Lodge, though he knows better, makes concessions to the idea (§ 347, R. 5). This notion should disappear before the following collection of examples, in which I leave a few compound verbs. My collection was not made with the object of collecting, but contains only instances noted in the course of incidental reading. The examples are :

auferre :—hoc studium *m i h i* . . mors abstulit (Catullus 68, 19; cf. 101, 5; 5, 15, and Friedrich's note) ; *qui tulit* (i.e. *abstulit*, sc. *aethera*, cf. Riese) *A r c h e m o r o* squameus anguis erat (Anth. Lat. I,[2] p. 107) ; <uannus> crassasque aufert *p a l e a e* tunicas cortices (Varro, *Menip.* 578[b] : *paleae* can hardly be genitive, though as dative we must recognize a hypallage and an approach to personification). **capere :**—ut *i s* in cauea pignus capiantur togae (Plautus, *Am.* 68). **clepere :**—*c u i* <quid> cleptum erit (Livy XXII. 10, 5, in an old formula).[2] **dirimere :**—hodie *t i b i* dirimam uitam (*Test. Porc.*). **leuare :**—*u i r g i n i* pauperculae . . me leuare paupertatem ! (Plautus, *Ep.* 535) ; leuandum morbum *m u l i e r i* uideo (ib. *Mi.* 1272) ; *h i s* leuabat omnem uolnerum metum nobilitas mortis et gloria (Cicero, *Tusc.* II. 59) ; *u i r o* . . manicas . . leuari iubet (Virgil, *Aen.* II. 145). **rapere :** quom *I n c u b o n i* pilleum rapuisset (Petronius 38, 8) ; *m e r c e n n a r i o* Eumolpi nouaculum rapit (*ib.* 94, 12) ; fascesque pudet rapuisse *C a t o n i* (*ib.* 109, 46) ; rapuit deinde *t a c e n t i* speculum (*ib.* 128, 4) ; et regem *u o b i s* pugna defendite raptum (*Aen.* XI. 156) ; montisque cruento | *u i c t o r i* rapuere suas (Lucan II. 156); sceptra gener *s o c e r o* rapta Superbus habe (Ovid, *Fast.* VI. 600); ne *s i b i* Gallorum raperetur pompa triumphi (Anth. Lat. I, No. 847). **tollere :**—ad tollendum *r e i p u b l i c a e* consulare imperium (Livy III. 9, 8) ; tollet nulla dies hanc *t i b i* Roma notam (Propertius III. 11, 36); *c u i* (sc. Narcisso) si tollis aquas, non est ubi saeuiat ignis (Anth. Lat. I[2], No. 219).

8. These examples are sufficient to dispel the idea that this Latin usage has any dependence whatever upon the composition of the verbs. True, we are more familiar with *adimere, detrahere, eripere*[3] than with the simple verbs given above, but the examples with *capere, clepere, leuare, rapere* (in the sermo vulgaris of Petronius) are at least as cogent. Suppose that in formal language the compound verbs are more frequent, it is a matter of stylistic adaptation or of idiom. It may be a question of the original meaning of the verbs of taking

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[1] Two years earlier Arnold in his *Forum Latinum* (1900) used the term 'Dative of the Person losing,' for which he substituted in his *Basis Latina* (1908) 'Person Deprived.' I am glad to know that, quite as early as myself, if not earlier, he had reached the same point of view.

[2] Cf. anulos . . . *a m i c a e* tuae inuolasti, Petronius, 58, 10.

[3] The wide range of these verbs may be indicated by noting *absterrere alicui* (Lucretius IV. 1064, 1233), *abstinere alicui* (Livy I. 1, 1) ; cf. Lucretius II. 1003, coetum dissipat *ollis* 'scatters coherence from them ;' IV. 378, nigrasque *sibi* abluit umbras.

away, many of which owe this sense to composition. We say in English 'to wrest a sword from some one,' but not 'to seize it from him.' We can say 'to take a sword from one,' but we probably more often say 'to take it away from him.' Delicate points of signification and rhythm lurk here, often beyond the plummet of any grammatical analysis. If we may judge from Petronius's usage (*rapere*), the dative with the simple verb may have characterized vulgar, or perhaps better, informal speech.

9. The analysis of the verb *adimere*, which I have never known anyone to make before, ought to take from any of us the notion that the dative of the loser therewith depends in some mystical way on the *ad-*, for the truth is that *ad-* is absolutely without relation to the indirect object, the person concerned, but is directed entirely upon the subject.[1] This makes of *adimit* a virtual middle or reflexive, a somewhat more vigorous δέχεται, as it were. It is instructive to note that the *alicui aliquid* construction is found with δέχεται also, e.g. in Homeric Θ έ μ ι σ τ ι δὲ καλλιπαρήῳ | δέκτο δέπας 'from Themis, the fair-cheeked, she took the cup' [Butcher and Lang also render by 'took'].

10. The dative of the loser seems to me so important a factor in the classification of the dative case that the first example to be cited by every grammar for the usage as indirect object ought inevitably to be of the type of Plautus, *Cap.* 1027—*ut istas compedis | t i b i adimam, h u i c dem*, cf. also *qui t i b i me dederat, idem et ademit : Amor* (Anth. Lat. I[2], No. 451, 6). This example warrants the immediate subdivision of the indirect object into a receiver and a loser, and prompts the teacher to explain the doctrine of the grammatical identity of opposites.

11. It is the shortest of steps to advance from the receiver to the person benefited, and from the loser to the person injured, not losing sight, the while, of the relativity of loss and gain. On the way to the *datiuus commodi et incommodi* numerous examples will gain in clearness—at least they have for me in my constant effort to illustrate syntax by translation—if conceived as instances of the dative of the loser ; e.g. :

   t i b i . . . linguam abscidam (Am. 556), *p a e d a g o g o tabulā disrumpit caput (Bacch.* 440), *m i s e l l a e | ignes . . . edunt medullam* (Cat. 35, 14), *i l l i . . . dentes exciderunt (Mo.* 541), *q u o i periit pudor*[2] *(Bacch.* 488) *perierunt credita m e n t i* (Cat. 76, 9, ἀπὸ κοινοῦ), *salinum s e r u o opsignant cum sale (Persa,* 267), *ne t i b i ieiuno lumina tentet amor* (Anth. Lat. I[2], No. 154, 4).

to wind up the list with a very general dative of disadvantage, which may rather designate the receiver. The stock example, *quoties iam t i b i extorta est sica ista de manibus*, adds to the dative of loser *de manibus*, just as, in the example to be used presently, *mihi in mentem uenit, in mentem* is a second goal of motion after *mihi*. I will further add the confession that the name 'dative of loser' helps me to realize more clearly and concretely the rôle of the dative in such

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[1] Here note the contrast between *sustinet* and our *upholds : su(b)s-* belongs more particularly to the subject, and *up-* to the object.

[2] This example aids me to comprehend

Lucretius III. 129, *uentus uitalis . . . n o b i s moribundos deserit artus*, as a sort of loose construction which may be rendered 'the breath of life, fails us—our dying members.'

examples as *cruor alicui fluit* (cf. *quae [uerba] tuto tibi magna uolant,
Aen.* XI. 381).

12. I have assumed in the two last paragraphs that the dative started as
an indirect object, and if this is not the only possible starting-point I believe
it to be the correct one. By a happy accident the Latin name is *datiuus*, the
case of the *donatus*, of the 'givee,' to use a term of legal cant, uncouth, but
definite, explicit, unmistakable. We need not discount *datiuus* as being a mere
translation of the Greek name, ἡ δοτική, for Pāṇini also, over in India, has
caught the same point in his *sam-pra-dānam*.

13. The name *datiuus* seems to me in absolute and inevitable accord with
the facts gained from the parallel study of the syntax of the dative in the
several members of the Indo-European group; see Delbrück in the *Grundriss*
and Brugmann in his synopsis thereof (*Kvg.*). They set down as their first
category the dative with verbs of giving. Nor, in my opinion, is the best and
truest inference from the facts of usage any abstraction like Gaedicke's (ap.
Delbrück, *Gr.* III.[1] § 68) :<Es> trat in dem Dativ derjenige Substantivbegriff,
dem der Verbalbegriff *galt* oder nachdem er sich *hinneigte*.

14. Comparative syntax rarely leads us further than to statements of this
nature; such and such a usage (of the dative, say) was certainly (better, with
a high degree of probability) proethnic. As for the glottogonic localistic
dative theory of which Delbrück avows his repentance, it never involved a
further leap into the dark than the explanation, accepted by him, from the
point of view of *die geistige Auffassung*. In either mode of explanation we
project lines back through the dark, past the reach of the light of usage, to
converge on a focus we thereafter regard as the point of origin and dub a
Grundbegriff; and, after getting our point named, forget that the *Grund-
begriff* is an *a posteriori* of our own devising, and unconsciously interpret it
thenceforth as a source, an *a priori* belonging to the nature of things. I try
not to be frightened by names, and I have never said charms nor whistled up
my courage against the glottogonic goblin lest I be counted out of the number
of the servants of the linguistics. I can at this moment call to mind no
glottogonic explanation to which I attach final and absolute value, but I can
conceive of such explanations coming into general acceptance. But certainly
there is no evidence to prove that an actual portion of the dative suffix was
ever isolated and had actual local meaning[1]: which need not, in a free world,
dissuade supporters of the localistic theory from projecting facts of usage
back to a starting-point in a 'direction of motion,' from interpreting the dative
as a 'towards' case. This they will continue to do, in spite of the force of
Delbrück's counter-argument that one does not, from this starting-point,
account so well for the dative as a person case. To me Delbrück's reason

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[1] The optional omission of the locative end-
ing *i-* gives it much the look of being a separate
(therefore separable) deictic particle. In the
diphthong of the personal dative ending we may
be reckoning with an element originally emo-
tional. [The diphthongizing effect of emotion on
vowels in Sicily (see Schneegans ap. Wechssler,
Lautges., p. 181 fn. 2) is no assumption.]

is convincing, while Deecke's[1] localistic theory (in his *Latein. Grammatik*) fails
to account adequately for the usage of the indirect object.

15. Notwithstanding his recognition that the dative is, in all probability,
a person case, Delbrück seems not to have made the most of that fact. True,
it is for this reason, and because the terminal dative, save where the terminus
is a person, is not Vedic, that he forsakes the localistic explanation ; but he
nowhere asks himself with what personal relation the dative started. Perhaps
because the answer to this question is, at the best, but a guess. But the guess
may be true ; and whether genetically true or false, true for the teacher and
true for the student if it greatly advantages the classification of the facts of
usage. I do not aspire to the abstraction of a *Grundbegriff*, but I think I may
be in the range of fact, when I somewhat arbitrarily conclude that the dative,
in its primary function, designated the 'givee' (the recipient, receiver), shortly
extended to the opposite aspect as the designation of the 'takee' (the loser).
This amounts to little more than saying that the dative is the (person) case
with '*dare*.'

16. As Delbrück's position and the comparative treatment of syntactical
problems is before us, let me state in passing my impression that, as regards
the case relations, at least, we are brought, by long parallel statements of the
usage of the cognate languages, not appreciably nearer to the ultimate origin
of case constructions. As for the dative, the Latin usage is substantially
identical with the usages of the cognate tongues, and so fully representative
that, broadly speaking, the Latin dative presents a true picture of the pro-
ethnic dative at the time of the upbreaking of the primitive stock. Accordingly,
if, in making a classification of the Latin dative, we hit upon a starting-point
adequate to the explanation of Latin usage, that starting-point may well prove
adequate to the explanation of the dative in general.

17. I would now seek to advance my classification from the dative of the
givee to the dative of the (personal) goal. The examples I would choose to
illustrate this shift would be of the phrase 'to send a present to some one,' as,
for instance, in Plautus, *Mil.* 710, 713,

> eos pro liberis habebo qui mihi mittunt munera :
> ille miserrumum se retur minimum qui misit mihi,[2]

though *ad me mittere* is the commoner turn in Plautus. If it were *ad me* that
we were analyzing we should not fail to note how *ad me* has come to be the
equivalent of *meam domum*, and it is hardly more than accident that
mihi did not also reach this localistic interpretation, out-right, of the (non-
personal) goal of motion. Just as *mihi* is the (personal) goal of motion with
mittere, so I interpret it in the phrase *mihi in mentem uenit*, where *mihi* and
in mentem are both goals of motion. Similarly in *ad te Romam ueniam*
we have two goals of motion. Nor is there any reason not to apply the

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[1] I mention Deecke, *honoris causa*, as the repre-
sentative of scholars before and since who cham-
pion the localistic theory.

[2] Note also on Pompeian amphorae the dative
of the consignee (Man-Kelsey's *Pompeii*[2], p. 507).

same explanation to *illi in oculos inuolare* (Terence). It were well besides to mention here that *mittere* may also mean 'to fling, hurl, throw,' and in *alicui hastam mittere, alicui* is still the receiver, as well as the personal goal of motion: cf. *uulnera ferte uiris* (Tib. I. 1. 76).

18. Out of the dative as a personal goal of motion developed the use of the dative as a general terminal case (locatival), whence its gradual assimilation to the locative (as in the infinitive, see § 22). Here I think of sacrifice, libation, song, directed to the Sky and Earth, to Fire, and to the hearth. I think of the Vedic libation to Agni, poured into the fire, of the wine poured upon the hearth in honor of Ἑστία (cf. hym. Hom. 29. 6), or upon the earth (cf. *Il.* 7, 480, οἶνον . . χαμάδις χέον . . Κρονίωνι, where Γαίῃ might replace Κρονίωνι). Latin examples are:

debita reddet . . focis (Tib. IV. 2, 24), *reddite corpus humo* (Prop. III. 3, 7, 25), *cineri quae dedat odores* (Tib. I. 1, 76), *cineri | munera mitte meo* (Anth. Lat. I², No. 409, 2); cf. *proelia seuit humo* (Prop. III. 11, 10) and *tuis humiles aduoluimur aris* (III. 17, 1),

wherein, as in *iam satis terris niuis . . misit*, the dative is an almost colourless terminal.

19. We may also get good results by starting with *mittere*, etc., construed with the dative of a person-place, but here *mittere* is only *dare* writ large:

multos Danaum demittimus Orco (*Aen.* II. 398), *mittis leto* (Accius: better were te *Morti misero, Cap.* 691; cf. Hor. *S.* II. 3, 197, *mille ouium insanus Morti dedit*, older in type than *Amph.* 809 *haec me . . . ad Mortem dedit*), *quem . . . demisere neci*[1]

(*Aen.* II. 85), *Romanis de muro*[2] *manus tendebant* (Caesar)—but almost pure goal in *it caelo clamor* (Virgil).

20. The following—shall I call it synecdochic—group of examples (parts of the body) is also instructive:

bracchia . . . ceruici . . . dabat (Hor. *C.* III., 9, 2), *seu dederat sanctae spicea serta comae* (Tib. I. 10, 22), *perfusa unguenta capillis* (Prop. II. 4, 5), *foribus miser oscula figit* (Lucr. IV. 1179).

21. For the approximation of the terminal dative (or to-locative) to the on-locative a single pair of contrasting examples will suffice, viz: *sua iecit humi arma* (Ovid), confronted with *nudus humi iacet* (Lucretius). I, for one, do not doubt that *humi* = χαμ-αί was originally a dative (to-locative), but that it became in Latin an on-locative. So in English 'falls *on* the ground' sometimes replaces 'falls *to* the ground.' Cf. *mihi in mentem est* (*Bacch.* 161) which shows the influence of *in mentem uenit* on *in mente* (*animo*) *est* (Petronius).

22. Against the postulated development from the givee to the personal and thence the general goal (locatival, or to-locative), which further tended to the on-locative, the localizers might plead that the divine person-places—let

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[1] Structurally *neci* might be an infinitive, [see AJP. 31, p. 408, § 17, a], and the example is valid for § 23, below.

[2] With relations reversed, *Romanis ad muros*

manus tendebant is normal Latin, but I take it that *ad muros* is an ethnic replacement (see § 28) of a proethnic type of goal dative still preserved in *muris adequitare* (§§ 27, 29).

us take Zeus : *Diuus* (*sub diuo*) for a type—were places before they were
persons. Here grammatical arguments will not lie, but a strong point is
made when it is urged that the infinitive is a dative or, as I prefer to call it, a
locatival, and expresses the goal of motion (§ 27). In the analysis of the forms
we must not underrate the fact that Greek has dative infinitives in -μεναι
beside the locatives in -μεν, while in Latin the dative (in -ī) is allocated to the
passive, and the locative (in -si > -re) to the active. The sparse representation
of the locative in Sanskrit has over-persuaded Delbrück, who unduly
minimizes the rôle of the locative in the proethnic type (IV. § 148), and declares
that the locative has been towed in the wake of the dative—to which we may
just as well add, ' or conversely.' The convergence of the locatival toward
the locative (§ 21) would certainly have provoked the converse charge. So in
Sanskrit the *on* or *in* locative has become a *to* locative, cf. the phenomena
attested in Greek ἐν)(εἰς, Lat. *in* c. abl.)(c. accus. In modern English
there and *where* (locatives) have been ousting *thither* and *whither* (terminals).
For one of the Latin dative idioms called ' of purpose,' mihi *c o r d i* est,
English turns like ' is *on* my heart,' ' has *at* heart ' suggest a locative as the
original conception (replaced subsequently by a locatival = dative), while ' lays
to heart,' ' takes *to* heart ' attest the possibility of a dative original. In
truth, so wide is the border of debatable territory between the *to* and *on*
locatives that one might despair of establishing any line of demarcation.

23. But we can clearly pass from the givee to the terminal and purpose
infinitive as is shown in the following example, *hominem . . . p i s t o r i dabo*
(*Epid.* 121). Here *pistori* does not appreciably differ from *in pistrinum* in the
following passage, *te i n p i s t r i n u m scis actutum tradier* (*Most.* 17), and *pinsere*
would yield much the same sense (cf. colloquial *da biber*[1]). The example of
pistori (dat.) throws light on the origin of the Vedic infinitives *dhartári* ' sus-
tinere,' *vidhartári* 'donare,' locatives of the agent stem in *-tar-* (= Lat. *-tōr-*).
We may make this analysis more real, perhaps, by extending our illustration
to verbs of motion, and, as the Latin infinitive has become a mere formula, I
will take Vedic examples from Whitney's list (*Gram.* § 982); *tā́n úpa yā́ta
píbadhyai—eos* (sc. *quasi haustus*) *ad uenite bibere.* Here we may realize that
píbadhyai is a non-personal goal of motion by bethinking ourselves of turns
like ' he went to a candy-pulling,'[2]—a corn-husking,—a log-rolling,—a speaking,
—the hunt.' In all these cases (assuming for the fourth instance an habitual
speaker) it is an almost inevitable inference that the subject, the goer, went to
do a part in the activity designated ; but his purpose is merely an inference
from the context, not a part of the inherent content of the ' to.' So, if we had
in Latin *m i h i p r a e s i d i o uenit*, as we do have *m i h i a u x i l i o uenit*, we

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[1] Also cf. the Homeric infinitive of purpose
with δίδωμι. Vedic examples show *dhā-* ' facere,'
rather than *dā-* ' dare.' Proethnic usage with
the root of *dare* is beyond question. Note how
the examples of §§ 18-20 reveal the development
of the goal-dative from the dative with *dare*.

[2] This type of noun is as old as the Rig Veda,
cf. I. 14, 1, *ā́ . . sómapītaye yāhi* ' unto
(the) soma-drinking come '; V. 35, 6, *tvā́m . . .
hávante vā́jasātaye* ' te uocant praedicaptioni,'
and may be there regarded as infinitival (cf.
Arnold, KZ. 37, 431).

might interpret *mihi* as the personal goal of motion, and *praesidio*, if meaning 'garrison', as conceivably a second personal goal, but if meaning 'stronghold' as a local goal. On the infinitive of purpose with *dare* see § 23, fn. In Latin the dative of purpose became a highly productive construction. In turns like *auxilio uenire, odio esse, uitio uertere* we may still realize its development from action nouns, dative infinitives which have become general to-locatives, while in *mihi cordi esse* there was a somewhat different development (see § 22). In a detailed examination of the turns preserved to us in literature many a special explanation would suggest itself. Thus when Cicero says *philosophiae, Quinte, semper uaco, uaco* is shorthand for *tempus dare paratus sum*. In the highly elliptical situation that gave rise to the proverbial *non omnibus dormio* the situation prompts the interpretation *non omnibus accessum dormiendo do*.

24. The following example, *kavīnr icchāmi saṁdṛ́çe* 'poetas cupio conspicari', also lends itself to an interesting interpretation. In view of the Slavic use of the dative with verbs of wishing (cf. Delbrück, *op. cit.*, § 131, end) and the Latin use of *cupere* and *nolle* mentioned above, we might interpret the Vedic group as a condensation of *poetas cupio* and *cupio spectaculo*. Here the purpose infinitive becomes the complementary.

25. In the explanation of the dative with intransitives not enough has been made of the evidence of comparative etymology. I here refer particularly to the usage of *credit*, a verb whose etymology is entirely transparent in Sanskrit, where we find an instance like the following (which may be conveniently turned up in Walde, *Wört.*, s.v. credo), *çrád asmat dhatta* (= *cor* [?*fidem*] *illi facite*; for the verb cf. Plautine *nomen alicui facere*), wherein the dative is transparently the dative of the receiver. Similar usages occur in Latin, where *opem alicui tulerunt* entirely explains the case-relation in *alicui opitulati sunt*. So Ennius's *tibi gratulor* (further instances in Harpers' Dictionary, s.v. *gratulor* II) is sufficiently explained by the locution *gratias alicui referre*; and *alicui auxiliari, subsidiari* are made clear by *fer mi auxilium* and *alicui insidias dare, ponere, tendere,* etc.[1]

26. Let these illustrations suffice to show that the dative with intransitives had, in all probability, its origin in a simple dative of the receiver. For verbs of obeying (yielding) and its opposite, resisting, the analysis of *auscultare* yields interesting results, for *aus-cultare alicui* means 'to lean (bow>lend) ear to one,' and the dative is as simple as with *dare* or *mittere*.

27. With other intransitives as, for example, *appropinquare* and its

[1] In such collocations we often render the dative by 'for,' and it cannot be questioned that the subdivision of the dative into a 'to' and a 'for' case is convenient for English speakers, but it is far from certain that the subdivision is justified: thus in *mihi mittit munera* we have to hesitate between 'to' and 'for' in our interpretation, but we do not know that in the dative the Romans differentiated between 'to' and 'for,' at least before the time of grammatical sophistication. The same remark may be made regarding *ad* 'to' and 'for.' In an example like *cape tibi hanc* [*pallam*], *Men.* 202, *tibi* is plainly an indirect object from the giver's point of view, while from the taker's point of view *cape tibi* is a 'middle' ('*mihi accipiam*').

opposite, *c e d e r e* (=*u i t a r e*), I interpret the dative as originally one of the (personal) goal of motion. Similar is *adequitare m u r i s* (see § 19, fn., and § 29). Gothic has gone even further and from the dative of 'approximation' developed one of 'contact,' which it uses with the verb *tēkan* 'tangere'; cf. in Latin the dative with *haerere, iungere, miscere*. We say to pluck *at* and, colloquially, to finger *at*.

28. The rule for the dative with compound verbs has long seemed to me a regular lazy-bed for grammarians; for pupils a very opiate and narcotic to reflection. I feel perfectly safe—even when a scholar like Lejay explains away the locative usage of *terrae* by an appeal to composition (see *Mém. Soc. Ling.* 12, 85 sqq.)—in making the statement that, in the last analysis, no verbal idea represented by any member of this group would, if exhibited out of composition, fail to allow the dative. This is not to assert that the dative is equally germane to all of the fifty verbs, say, that might be adduced for this group. Nor is my conception of syntactical development of that nature. I rather think that if we grant that some half-dozen of this group were innately apt for the dative construction, its further extension was due to the semantic enlargement of the six till they encroached on the meanings of the other dozens and infected them with their syntax. It is thus that Vergil (cf. also CIL. 10, 7457) at last gives to *s u p e r a r e* the construction, as well as the meaning, of *s u p e r s t i t e m e s s e*. And we may trust, I doubt not, to the historical insight of Quintilian, who seems to hint (IX. 3, 1) that the dative with this group was a productive and growing construction. On the other hand, as compound verbs are often more archaic in signification than their simples, witness *adimit*)(*emit* and *amputat*)(*putat* (v. AJP. 26, 188), the dative of goal with compounds may be an older construction than the preposition phrases with simple verbs: no preposition phrase of the goal can be proethnic.

29. At any rate, we might submit the group to a little formal classification, say according to the meaning of the simplex. Thus, taking the long and useful alphabetical list Lodge has compiled for the Gildersleeve-Lodge Grammar (§ 347 R. 2), seventeen are verbs of motion and the dative will have started as the (personal) goal of motion; ten are verbs of (physical) inclination (e.g. *accumbere, annuere*), contact (*inhaerere*, cf. *miscere* etc. above), touch (*obtingere*) ; fourteen are compounds of *esse* (*nasci*), *stare, sedere, sistere*, most of which have become in effect verbs of motion (*aduenit : adest : : mihi in mentem uenit : mihi in mentem est*[1]), approach, contact ; the three verbs *arridere, illudere, obstrepere* may all be regarded as extensions, step by step, of *ridere*, but *a l i c u i illudere* may well be explained by *a l i c u i ludos facere* (in *Most.* 427 ; see my note) ; as for *assentiri, consentire, congruere*, the construction may have been imitated from *ait* 'assents' as in *Ru.* 427, *uel tu m i aias* (= say yes, grant) *uel neges* ; of the remaining verbs, *inhiare* 'to gape at' may be compared with *cupere* (cf. *c u i qui nolunt*, Cic. *Fam.* I. 1, 3), and *inseruire* with *seruire*, while *succrescit* is a variation for *succedit*, and *accedere* is *addi*.

[1] Cf. I have *been to* town in English.

30. That the dative of possessor is an outgrowth from the dative of receiver seems to me clear : *nobis poma sunt data* readily yields *nobis poma sunt.* Cf. also *q u o i periit pudor* of the loser (§ 11).   As a teacher, I have found students possessed of an almost invincible reluctance against rendering *est mihi* by ' I have,' a trick of translation so necessary for clearness that I often apply it to examples like the following: *nulla porticus p r i u a t i s excipiebat Arcton* (Horace, *C.* II. 15, 13) 'individuals had no [spacious] porches facing the Bear ;' *c u i paternum splendet in mensa salinum* (*ib.* II. 16, 12) 'who has on his board the polished salt-dish of his father ;' *destrictus ensis c u i super impia ceruice pendet* (*ib.* III. 1, 17) 'who has a drawn sword hanging down o'er his traitrous[1] neck ' ; *consentire animum nobis in corpore cernis* ' we have in our body a consciously-acting mind, as you see ' (Lucr. III. 169).

31. It is more difficult to account for the passage of the dative of the givee to the function named ' datiuus iudicantis.'   To explain this function I begin with *uidetur* and not with *est.*   Semantically analyzed, *uidetur* seems to me the intransitive to *monstrat,* and δοκεῖ the intransitive of δείκνυσι.   But δοκεῖ lends itself to at least a partial etymological analysis : it looks like an intransitive to the Latin causative-transitive *docet,* and may be, etymologically, an intransitive to δείκνυσι—if we start from a base DĔ(Υ)K̑-, which is one way of expressing the cognation in diagrammatic form (cf. on this group Pedersen in KZ. 38, p. 410).   With δείκνυσι and the verbs of ' showing ' in general the dative stands, to my mind, in as simple a functional relation as the dative with the verbs of giving.   This dative arose to indicate the ' showee,' the receiver of something non-material.

32. In tabular form my classification of the dative results as follows :

DATIVVS §§ 12-13.

§§ 4, 5, 12 ' givee' (receiver)   ) (' takee ' (loser) §§ 4, 5, 7-10.
moralized as ' person benefited') (' person injured ' § 11
            datiuus commodi) (*incommodi*
            §§ 25-26, with intransitives
            generalized as *datiuus possessiuus* § 30
                    datiuus iudicantis   § 31
localized as § 17 personal goal   )
        § 18 terminal   ⌠§ 22 infinitive of goal
        § 21 locatival   ⌡§ 23   ,,   ,, purpose
                                § 24   ,,   ,, complement.
            §§ 27-29, with compounds.

33. The *datiuus ethicus* (pronominal) and the (Latin) dative with inter-jections, though admitting of derivation from the *datiuus commodi,* perhaps go back to the infancy of speech, when all our language was a cry.[2]

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[1] The adjective *impia* seems to have been chosen to convey the tyrant's reluctance to behold another in his seat even when put there in derision by himself.
[2] See note 1 on p. 189.

SUMMARIES OF PERIODICALS.

LITERATURE AND GENERAL.

American Journal of Philology. Vol. 32. No. 1. 1911.

Vahlen's Ennius, Charles Knapp. *The Indo-European Palatals in Sanskrit*, Leonard Bloomfield. *The Introduction of Masks on the Roman Stage*, Catharine Saunders. *K and Π forms in the Early Ionic Poets*, T. Hudson Williams. Reviews. Bywater's *Aristotle on the Art of Poetry*, Mitchell Carroll. Petersen's *Greek Diminutives in -ιον* and Bender's *Suffixes -mant and -vant in Sanskrit and Avestan*, Franklin Egerton. Obituary Notice of S. H. Butcher, the Editor.

Atene e Roma. Nos. 143-144. Nov.-Dec., 1910.

Vita romana antica, A. M. Pizzagalli. *Note di letteratura omerica I.*, N. Terzaghi. *Il mantello celeste*, R. Pettazzoric. *Appunte di critica antica*, U. Galli. *L'elegia di Ovidio in morte di Tibullo*, C. Morelli.

Nos. 145-6. Jan.-Feb., 1911.

La Commedia greca nuova, N. Terzaghi. *Notizia di Studi relativi alla vita de Fidia*, P. Ducati. *Nota di metrica barbara carducciana*, A. Gaudiglio. *A proposito delle versioni paleoslave di testi greci*, G. Ciardi-Dupré. *Il Re Pausania nei Politici di Aristotele*, V. Costanzi. *Dai Ditirambi*, di F. Nietzsche. Notices: *Greek Papyri Brit. Mus.*, Vol. IV.; *Anthologie populaire de la Grèce moderne* (Pernot); *Nuova rappresentanza vascolare del mito di Oreste*, Vittorio Macchioro.

No. 147. Mar., 1911.

Di alcuni scritti recenti sulla questione Ippocratica, Tocco. A review of the works of Littré, Diels, Gomperz, etc. *Le serenate presso i Romani*, Fabbri. An interesting contribution. Camille Sourdillé: (1) *La durée et l'étendue du voyage d'Herodote en Égypte*; (2) *Herodote et la Religion d'Égypte* (E. Pistelli).

Berliner philologische Wochenschrift.

(The works mentioned in this summary are favourably reviewed.)

1911. 7 Jan. *Aristotelis Πολιτεία 'Αθηναίων*, post Fridericum Blass ed. Th. Thalheim (Hude). L. Hindenlang, *Sprachliche Untersuchungen zu Theophrasts botanischen Schriften* (Crönert). *Pausaniae Graeciae descriptio*, with apparatus criticus and German commentary, ed. H. Hitzig and H. Bluemner. Vol. III. in two parts, completing the work. Highly praised, especially for the topographical and archaeological notes (Schenkl). C. Saunders, *Costume in Roman Comedy* (Wessner). 'Useful.'

14 Jan. W. A. Baehrens, *Panegyricorum Latinorum editionis nouae praefatio maior* (Klotz). P. Stengel, *Opferbräuche der Griechen* (L. Ziehen). 'Indispensable'.

H. Knackfuss, *Das Rathaus zu Milet* (Borrmann). *Menandrea*, ed. Alfr. Koerte (Teubner). 'The most complete text of M.; over 1,900 lines.' *Four Plays of Menander*, ed. with notes, etc., by Edward Capps (Ginn) (Hense). 'Useful.'

21 Jan. R. Wünsch, *Die Zauberinnen des Theokrit* (Rannow). B. Weiss, *Die Quellen der synoptischen Überlieferung*. E. Wendling, *Die Entstehung des Marcus-Evangeliums* (Preuschen). R. Friebe, *De Dictyis codice Aesino* (Meister). Note.—This and the two following numbers include a list: *Deutsche Dissertationen und akademische Programme*: 1908-9.

28 Jan. E. Diehl, *Pompejanische Wandinschriften und Verwandtes* (Hosius). A volume of the 'Kleine Texte' edited by Lietzmann. 'Wer die 60 Seiten durchgelesen hat, hat mehr natürliche Menschlichkeit erfahren, als in allen Reden Ciceros steckt.' P. Varese, *Cronologia Romana*. I. (Lenschau). R. Wirtz, *Beiträge zur Catilinarischen Verschwörung* (Bardt). H. Willers, *Neue Untersuchungen über die römische Bronzeindustrie* (Schuchhardt). *Scriptor latinus* (Gustafsson). A monthly magazine in Latin; highly praised.

4 Feb. *Platons Symposion*, erkl. von A. Hug. 3. A. bes. von H. Schöne (Raeder). A. Klotz, *Cäsarstudien* (Meusel). L. Jalabert, *Épigraphie* (Hiller v. Gaertringen). *Miniatures de l'octateuque grec de Smyrne*. Édition phototypique. Préface de D.-C. Hesseling (Gerland).

11 Feb. *Altchristliche Texte* bearb. von C. Schmidt und W. Schubart (Lietzmann). *Procli Diadochi in Platonis Cratylum commentaria*. Ed. G. Pasquali (Diehl). M. Heinemann, *Epistulae amatoriae quomodo cohaereant cum elegiis Alexandrinis* (Jacoby). H. N. Fowler and J. R. Wheeler, *A Handbook of Greek Archaeology* (Blümner). Highly praised.

18 Feb. C. Ritter, *Platon*. I. (Pavlu). Very high praise. M. Sjögren, *Commentationes Tullianae* (Klotz). Fr. Leo, *Der Monolog im Drama* (Schroeder).

25 Feb. E. C. Marchant, *Xenophontis opera*. IV. (Thalheim). R. Schneider, *Anonymi de rebus bellicis liber* (B. A. Müller). Discusses at length the date of this work; Schn. would assign to Middle Ages, reviewer to fourth century. E. Meyer, *Geschichte des Altertums*. I. 2, 2nd edn. (Lenschau). Στ. Α. Ξανθουδίδης, Ἐπίτομος ἱστορία τῆς Κρήτης (Weil).

4 March. Eduard Schwartz, *Charakterköpfe aus der antiken Literatur*. Series I (third edition); Series II including Diogenes and Krates, Epicurus, Theocritus, Eratosthenes, St. Paul (Peter). K. J. Neumann, *Entwicklung und Aufgaben der alten Geschichte* (Bauer).

11 March. K. Wunderer, *Polybios-Forschungen*. III (Blümner). Gleichnisse und Metaphern bei Polybios, nach ihrer sprachlichen, sachlichen und kulturhistorischen Bedeutung bearbeitet. K. Busche, *Beiträge zur Kritik und Erklärung Ciceronischer Schriften* (Ammon). On *Verr*. IV, V and *Caecina*. A. Köster, *Das Pelargikon* (Pfuhl). A long account, with some criticism of K.'s 'durch und durch selbstständige Beobachtungen und Gedanken.' O. Brinkmann, *De copulae est aphaeresi* (Maurenbrecher).

18 March. *Euripidis cantica fragmento Grenfelliano adiecto digessit Otto Schroeder* (Maas). A long detailed criticism. 'Grundsätzlich bin ich mit dem meisten einverstanden, wenigstens insofern, als ich nichts Besseres vorzutragen weiss.' *S. Eusebii Hieronymi Opera*. I 1: Epistularum, p. 1. Rec. I. Hilberg (Tolkiehn). H. von Arnim, *Die europäische Philosophie des Altertums* (=griechische Philosophie). Kultur der Gegenwart, T. I, Abt. V. S. 115-287 (Schmekel). J. H. Schmalz contributes a paper on the use of the fut: ptcple. act. in early and in classical Latin. There is no example of the attributive use in early Latin; in classical Latin only of *futurus* (and once of *uenturus*). Of the predicative use with other verbs than

sum (expressed or understood) the only example in early Latin is *prodeunt dissuasuri* in C. Gracchus (Gellius XI 10, 4). Here *prodire* is used in a special 'forensic' sense, and is almost equivalent to *esse*. The same is true of *adesse* in Cicero's *adest laturus* (*Verr.* I 56). In *Att.* VIII 9 *quid agenti? quid acturo?* Cicero is imitating the Greek construction. The participle is used more freely by Sallust and Asinius Pollio (who has the first example of the abl. abs.), in the bell. Afr. and the letters of Brutus, and so the way is prepared for Livy. S. Reinach, *Répertoire de Reliefs Grecs et Romains.* I (Sauer). 'A useful reference book.' A. Frickenhaus, *Griechische Vasen aus Emporion* (Brueckner).

25 March. *Herakleitos von Ephesos, griechisch u. deutsch von H. Diels.* 2 A. (Lortzing). Ph. E. Legrand, *Daos.* Tableau de la comédie grecque pendant la période dite nouvelle (Süss). High praise.

1 Apr. M. Pohlenz, *Vom Zorn Gottes.* Eine Studie über den Einfluss der griechischen Philosophie auf das alte Christentum (Capelle). A. Struck, *Makedonische Fahrten.* II (Gerland). G. Rodenwaldt, *Die Komposition der pompejanischen Wandgemälde* (Rostowzew), 'im ganzen scharfsinnig förderlich und nützlich.'

8 Apr. C. Brück, *De Ovidio scholasticarum declamationum imitatore* (Atzert). W. S. Teuffel, *Geschichte der römischen Literatur. Sechste Auflage neu bearbeitet von W. Kroll u. F. Skutsch.* Volume II from 31 B.C. to 96 A.D. (Hosius). 'Überall zeigt sich die bessernde Hand.' 'Die Philologen können sich freuen, neben dem grossen, alles ausführlich darstellenden Schanz auch dieses nicht versagende Kursbuch zu besitzen.'

15 Apr. C. Rothe, *Die Ilias als Dichtung* (Hennings). Very high praise. G. Herbig, *Tituli Faleriorum ueterum, linguis Falisca et Etrusca conscripti* (Jacobsohn). R. Klussmann, *Bibliotheca scriptorum classicorum.* I, 2 (Fuhr). C. Reinhardt, *De Graecorum theologia capita duo* (Gruppe). Ch. J. Ogden, *De infinitiui finalis uel consecutiui constructione apud priscos poetas Graecos* (Eberhard). E. A. Sonnenschein, *The Unity of the Latin Subjunctive : A Quest* (Lattmann). Praises highly, but disagrees with the main contention ; full discussion.

29 Apr. E. Arndt, *Das Verhältnis der Verstandeserkenntnis zur sinnlichen in der vorsokratischen Philosophie* (Lortzing). Fr. Merbach, *De Epicuri Canonica* (Brieger). H. Ahlquist, *Studien zur spätlateinischen Mulomedicina Chironis* (Schmalz). The review gives valuable information (supplementing Schmalz' Syntax[4]) on the popular language of the fourth and fifth centuries. R. Beer, *Monumenta palaeographica Vindobonensia.* Lief. 1 (Weinberger). A. Deissmann, *Die Urgeschichte des Christentums im Lichte der Sprachforschung* (Eb. Nestle). A. Kannengiesser, *Ist das Etruskische eine hettitische Sprache?* I. Über das *vθ*-Suffix im Etruskischen und im Griechischen (K. Fr. W. Schmidt).

6 May. J. E. Harry, *Studies in Euripides. Hippolytus* (Mekler). Much praised. 'A valuable supplement to the commentary of Wilamowitz.' C. Ritter, *Neue Untersuchungen über Platon* (Pavlu). An appreciative sketch of the contents. O. Crusius, *Paroemiographica, Textgeschichtliches* (Cohn). *Griechische Papyri im Museum des Oberhessischen Geschichtsvereins zu Giessen*, hrsg. von E. Kornemann und P. M. Meyer. I, 1. 2 (Viereck). *T. Livi ab u. c. libri. W. Weissenborns erklärende Ausgabe*, neu bearb. von H. J. Müller. IX, 1. 2. 3. A. *T. Livi ab. u. c. libri.* Ed. alt. quam curavit G. Heraeus. V. 1 (Zingerle). The new edition of the commentary (Bks. 39-42), especially the historical notes, praised. Heraeus takes up the work of the late Moritz Müller with Bks. 39-40. The Praefatio critica (16 pp.) praised. The reviewer, Anton Zingerle, died Dec. 1910. M. Radin, *The Legislation of the Greek and Romans on Corporations* (Thalheim).

13 May. *Pseudo-Augustini Quaestiones ueteris et noui testamenti.* Rec. A. Souter. H. v. Soden, *Das lateinische Neue Testament in Afrika zur Zeit Cyprians.* Ch. U. Clark, *Some Itala Fragments in Verona* (Weyman).

20 May. I. Ehlert, *De uerborum copia Thucydidea quaestiones selectae* (Hude). E. Preuschen, *Vollständiges griechisch-deutsches Handwörterbuch zu den Schriften des Neuen Testaments und der übrigen urchristlichen Literatur.* Lief. 4-7 (Helbing). 'The work is now complete. Useful in spite of some defects.' A. Schoenemann, *De Taciti Germaniae codicibus capita duo* (Wünsch). E. Müller, *De Graecorum deorum partibus tragicis* (Wecklein). K. Brugmann, *Der Gymnasialunterricht in den beiden klassischen Sprachen und die Sprachwissenschaft* (Niedermann). The reviewer urges the need 'dem Schüler nicht blosse Tatsachen zu vermitteln, sondern vor allen Dingen auch die Fähigkeit, diese Tatsachen zu beurteilen, ihre historischen und logischen Zusammenhänge, ihre physiologischen und psychologischen Ursachen zu verstehen.'

27 May. L. E. Lord, *Literary criticism of Euripides in the earlier scholia and the relation of this criticism to Aristotle's poetics and to Aristophanes* (Wecklein). 'Deserves notice.' L. Robin, *La théorie platonicienne de l'amour* (Schneider). 'Sehr beachtenswert.' E. Zeller's *Kleine Schriften hrsg. v. O. Leuze.* I. (Lortzing). Includes many valuable papers on Greek philosophy. J. W. H. Walden, *The universities of ancient Greece* (Blümner). 'Very welcome.' B. Schrader, *Die römische Campagna* (A. Curtius). This number includes a list (to be continued): *Deutsche Dissertationen und akademische Programme:* 1909-10.

Breslauer philologische Abhandlungen. XLII. 1910.

G. Pietoch, *De Choricio Patrocli declamationis auctore.* Although nearly all the MSS. (which are of fourteenth or fifteenth century) name Libanius as the author, the *Florilegium* of Johannes Georgides (not later than tenth century) quotes eight *sententiae* from the *Patroclus* as written by Choricius. Also the dialexis πρὸς τὸν μεμψάμενον (included by Matritensis N. 101 amongst works of Choricius) mentions a *Patroclus* written by the author, and its argument seems to agree with that of our *Patroclus.* As regards internal evidence, the work contains words, forms, and constructions frequent in Choricius, but rarely if ever found in Libanius: the evidence of the *clausulae* also favours Choricius. The declamation came to be assigned to Libanius because it was in fact planned as a continuation to Libanius' Ἀχιλλέως ἀντιλογία and written (like other works of Choricius) in imitation of Libanius.

Classical Philology. Vol. 6. No. 2. 1911.

Satura—the Genesis of a Literary Form, G. L. Hendrickson. *The Early Gold and Silver Manuscripts,* John M. Burnam. *Two Linguistic Tests of the Relative Antiquity of the* Iliad *and the* Odyssey, John A. Scott. *The De Compositione of Dionysius of Halicarnassus considered with reference to the* Rhetoric *of Aristotle,* H. P. Breitenbach. *Roman Prayer and its relation to Ethics,* Gordon J. Laing. *Studies in Greek Noun-Formation—Labial Terminations,* E. H. Sturtevant. Notes and Discussions. *Solon's Trochaics to Phokos,* Paul Shorey. *On a new Argive Inscription,* Carl D. Buck. *Latin ss instead of intervocalic* r, E. H. Sturtevant. Reviews.

Deutsche Litteraturzeitung. 1911.

Mar. 25. G. Murray, *Euripidis Fabulae,* III. 'Conservative, but not servile' (Th. O. Achelis).

April 1. W. Geiger, *Elementarbuch des Sanskrit.* 'Has many advantages over other manuals' (M. Winternitz). E. Nachmanson, *Beiträge zur Kenntniss der altgriechischen Volkssprache* (M. Niedermann).

April 8. A. Shewan, *The Lay of Dolon.* 'A model of careful well-balanced method' (C. Rothe). Hans Lömer, *Römische Kultur im Bilde.* 'Extraordinarily good illustrations' (Fr. Pfister).

April 22. H. Brewer, *Die Frage um das Zeitalter Kommodians* (M. Manitius). H. F. Hitzig, *Die Herkunft des Schwurgerichtes im römischen Strafprozess* (P. Koschaker).

A suggestion that the Roman *quaestio perpetua* was based, not upon the *iudicium publicum* (as Mommsen believed), but on Greek models.

April 29. †H. Osthoff und K. Brugmann, *Morphologische Untersuchungen.* VI. Teil (A. Debrunner). Chiefly posthumous articles of importance by Osthoff. Otto Crusius, *Paroemiographica* (B. A. Müller). E. Löwy, *Die griechische Plastik* (Fr. Hauser). L. Friedländer, *Sittengeschichte Roms*, 8 Aufl. (O. Seeck). 'An old book which becomes new in each edition.'

May 6. W. Tatarkiewicz, *Die Dispositionen der Aristotelischen Prinzipien* (W. Nestle). 'An able examination of A.'s fundamental principles.' J. Menrad, *Der Urmythus der Odyssee* (E. Bethe). 'An unhappy revival of the solar-myth theory.'

May 13. Otto Rossbach, *T. Livi periochae* (A. M. A. Schmidt).

May 20. A. Leissner, *Die Platonische Lehre von den Seelentheilen* (N. Hartmann). 'Plato starts from the unity of the soul and proceeds to its division, till in his latest dialogues there is hardly a trace of the unity.' W. Wundt, *Kleine Schriften* (A. Messer). H. C. Lipscomb, *Aspects of the Speech in the later Roman Epic* (E. Bickel). 'In the later Epic speeches become fewer, longer, and more declamatory.'

May 27. Frz. Sandgathe, *Die Wahrheit der Kriterien Epikurs* (A. Schmekel). 'Valuable discussion of the φανταστικὴ ἐπιβολὴ τῆς διανοίας and of πρόληψις.' A. Marty, *Zur Sprachphilosophie: die 'logische,' 'lokalistische' und andere Kasustheorien* (E. Utitz). 'Prefers the old division to that of Wundt, but holds that it is not deep enough. A book to which everyone interested in these questions must attend.' A. Meillet, *Einführung in die vergleichende Grammatik* (E. Hermann). 'A Frenchman understands how to make even a dull subject clear and interesting.' P. Varese, *Cronologia romana*, and O. Leuze, *Die römische Jahrzählung* (G. Sigwart). 'Roman chronology is at last placed on a firm basis.'

June 3. H. Schöne, *Galenus de partibus artis medicativae* (W. Schonack) E. Martini, *Grundriss der Geschichte der römischen Literatur.* I. Teil (E. Bickel). 'Catullus is the most happily characterized.'

Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen. 172. XII. 1910.

Gerhart Rodenwaldt, *Die Komposition der pompeianischen Wändegemälde* (Ernst Pfuhl). R. analyses 'Campanian and Roman paintings from 100 B.C. to 100 A.D.,' and tries to determine hence when and how far Greek painting attained to a proper 'Darstellung des Raumes.' R. wrong in assigning solution of the problem to the 'Wirklichkeitsinn' of the Romans, and denying it to the 'Illusionsfähigkeit' of the Greeks. That the Greeks had *solved*, not merely evaded, the problem is proved *inter alia* by Niobe group, stele from Pagasae, and Alexander mosaic. Χρῆστος Τσούντας, Αἱ προϊστορικαὶ ἀκροπόλεις Διμηνίον καὶ Σέσκλον (Ernst Pfuhl). An account of Staïs and Tsuntas' discoveries (1901-2) in Thessaly at Dimini and Sesklo.

173. II. 1911.

S. Sudhaus, *Der Aufbau der plautinischen Cantica* (Fri. Leo), an exhaustive refutation of S.'s stanza (Stollen) theory. The true structure is according to metrical periods (ἀναβολαί). L. R. Farnell, *The Cults of the Greek States* (Ludwig Ziehen), very favourable on the whole F. is unnecessarily averse to the Sondergötter theory. C. M. Clark, *Ammiani Marcellini Libri*, XIV.-XXV. (Fri. Leo), very favourable. Charles Plésent, *Le Culex, Étude sur l'Alexandrinisme latin*—Ders, *Le Culex, Édition crit. et explic.* (Fri. Leo). P. ignorant of Vollmer's work on the *Culex*, and supplies nothing new in text or commentary.

Mnemosyne. 39. 2. 1911.

P. H. Damsté, *Notulae criticas ad Silium Italicum* (from vol. 38): books 9-12. P. H. D., *Ad mensas paniceas:* for Virgil's tale (*Aen.* 3. 255 sqq.) cf. Kinglake's

Eothen, ed. 1905, p. xxx. I. van Wageningen, *Varia*: on Cic. *n. d.* i. §§ 25, 26, 80, Sen. *ep.* ii. 2, iv. 3, xv. 4, 6-7, Persius i. 67. J. v. L., *Ad Iliadis scholia A*: A 189, M 276. H. T. Karsten, *Donatiana et Terentiana*, mostly a long criticism of the view of E. Struck that parts of the Donatian commentary were drawn from Greek scholia on the corresponding plays of Menander; with discussions of some passages of Terence. J. v. L., *Ad hymn. Apoll.* 402. Read ἐπιφράσσαιτο φοβῆσαι. P. H. Damsté, *Ad scriptores Historiae Augustae*. J. J. Hartman, *Adn. crit. ad Plutarchi opera* (continued). Nicias, Crassus, Comp. N. et C., Agesilaus, Pompey, Comp. A. et P., Alexander, Caesar, Phocion, Cato minor. The same, *De Ovidio in exsilium proficiscente*. On the false geography of *Tr.* 1, 10, 15-20, compared with *Apoll. Rhod.* i, 922-935.

Musée Belge. XVme Année. No. 1. 15 Jan., 1911.

L'histoire dans les Discours de Cicéron, L. Laurand. *Index verborum quae Tertulliani Apologetico continentur*, Paulus Heuen. *Akontios et Kydippè : Nouveau fragment de Callimaque*, Paul Graindor. The fragment is accompanied by translations and notes. *Un tournant de l'histoire de la linguistique*, Antoine Gregoire. This article is a rather favourable criticism of *Programme et méthodes de la linguiste théorique*, by Sechehaye, and of Meillet's *Les dialectes indo-européens*. *Christophe de Longueil Humaniste* (1488-1522). Th. Simar.

XVme Année. No. 2. 15 April, 1911.

Christophe de Longueil Humaniste. Conclusion of the series of articles. *Remarques sur une inscription de Théanguéla*, Paul Graindor. *Belgicus color*, A. Counson. *Un charmeur de serpents arlonais à l'époque romaine*, J. P. Waltzing. Syntaxe de 'hoc genus,' J. P. Waltzing.

Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum, etc. 27. 3. 1911.

E. Pfuhl, *Die griechische Malerei*. A popular summary, with controversial footnotes, of the history of ancient painting from the earliest times to Arnold Böcklin, 'the last perfecter of Greek painting in the world-historical sense.' E. Gerland, review of S. P. Lambros' Ἀργυροπούλεια (life and remains of Johannes Argyropulos).

27. 4. 1911.

R. Büttner, *Der Schauplatz von Sophokles' Ödipus auf Kolonos*. A new study of the topography of the play, with a view to a recent paper by Svoronos. Inter alia, B. connects the χαλκόπους ὁδός with some μέταλλα χαλκοῦ (see the scholiast) of which he finds traces on the N.W. side of the hill. ἔρεισμ' Ἀθηνῶν may hint at the geological affinities of the hill with the Akropolis (cf. Plato *Kritias* 112) as well as to the connexion of both places with Athene and Poseidon. In 1595-6 read ἐφ' οὗ μέσου στάς, τοῦδε θουρκίου (τοῦ ὁρκίου) πέτρου, κοιλῆς τ' ἀχέρδου κἀπὸ λαΐνου τάφου καθέζετ'. A. Schulten, *Termantia*. The Celtiberian town Termantia (Τερμησσός, Termeste, Termes), its history, its environs, and its Iberian and Roman remains. Reviews of C. F. Lehmann-Haupt's *Die historische Semiramis* (R. Stübe), of *Münchner archäologische Studien dem Andenken A. Furtwänglers gewidmet* (G. Weicker), of G. A. Gerhard's *Phoinix von Kolophon* (W. Capelle), and of A. Roersch, *L'Humanisme belge à l'Époque de la Renaissance* (L. Enthoven).

Philologus. Bd. LXIX. 4 Heft. 1910.

Fr. Zucker, *Zu den Klagschriften mit Schlussbitte um Registrierung*. Discusses the significance of the καταχωρισμός and ἀχθῆναι formulæ in the papyri with reference to Mitteis' article in ' Berichte der Sächs. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch.,' Bd. 62, pp. 61 sqq. J. Baunack, *Die Abkürzung γαε in argivischen Inschriften*. Explains the abbreviation as γενόμενος ἀπ-ελεύθερος. E. Kalinka, *Zu Cäsars Schriften*. I. *Die Anticatones*.

Attributes only one Anticato to Caesar; the other (prior) was written by Hirtius. II. *Die Widmungsbrief vor dem viii. commentarius de bello Gallico*—Imperfectus commentarius ap. loc = incohatus de bello Alexandrino. III. *Der Titel des commentarius vom Krieg in der Provinz Africa*. Explains variant titles 'Africum' and 'Africanum,' as due to original 'liber belli Africae*. Th. Stangl, *Asconiana, Sprachliche und textkritische Untersuchungen*. Detailed investigations into A. in reference to Clark's Oxford text. W. Soltau, *Die Diktatorenjahre*. Attacks Leuze's theory, as put forward in the latter's 'Römische Jahrzählung' (1909). H. Uhle, Zu μ. 101 sq. ἀλλήλων really = τοῦ ἑτέρου, cf. Soph. Antig. 450 sqq., Oed. Col. 638. Hermann Kling, *Hilarius von Poitiers und Sallust*. Imitations of Sallust in Hilarius de trin. I. 1. G. Helmreich, *Gaitanus*—Γαΐτανος. Gaitano (lino) ap. Marcellus 8. 27, confirmed by Galen. *method. med*. xiv. 22, where it is said the βρόχοι γαΐτανοι come from Gaul and are sold in the Via Sacra. Gaitanus is naturally employed by the Gaul Marcellus, and survives in modern Greek γαΐτάνι = γαειτάνι. O. Crusius, *Der gepeitschte Dämon*. C. comparing Tert. Apol. 15 sees in λαμβάνουσα τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ φυτοῦ λύγουν ἐμάστιζεν ἑαυτήν, ὡς δῆθεν τὴν Ἑκάτην ἐκ τούτου λυποῦσα (Paroemiographica, Sitzungsber. d. bayr. Academie 1910 iv. p. 54 sq.) an echo of an ancient mime, and refers to a modern parallel in Hebbel, *Genoveva* Act IV. Sc. 6.

LXX. Band, 1 Heft. March, 1911.

Wilh. Nestle, *Spuren der Sophistik bei Isocrates*. Traces the influence of Gorgias, Protagoras, Prodicus, and other fifth-century sophists on Isocrates, who also shows some knowledge of early Greek philosophy, and has affinities with Democritus. R. Hillebrandt, *Zu bekannten Stellen*. (i.) Hor. *C*. i. 3, 9, robur et aes triplex = 'block of oak overlaid with triple covering of brass.' (ii.) χαλκὸς = 'vessel of brass.' (iii.) *Aetna* 244, Saturni stella tenax : *tenax* is here active = ἐχενηΐς. (iv.) *Aen*. ii. 409, passis crinibus ' *by* her hair.' (v.) Herod. v. 48: the significance of the name of Cleomenes' daughter. (vi.) E. 842, Περιφάντα πελώριον : the proper name suggests the epithet. Fr. Zucker, discussion of inscription published in *Klio* x. 2. Karl Barwick, *Zur Servius Frage*. Discussion of scholia inserted in some MSS. into Servius' commentary to Virgil. These are the remains of an old Virgil commentary, probably first combined with Servius in the seventh century in Ireland. A. Semenov, *Zur dorischen Knabenliebe*. Controverts the views of Bethe in *Rhein. Mus*. lxii. p. 438. A. Ruppersberg, Εἰσπνήλας. Also against Bethe. Miscellen.

Revue des Études grecques. Vol. XXIII. Nos. 103-104.

Allocution de M. Omont, Président de l'association. *Quelques observations sur la question de la Nationalité des anciens Macedoniens*, Gawril Kazarow. He holds that the Macedonians were not a pure race. They comprised pre-Indo-European, Thracian, Illyrian, and Greek elements. *Acontios et Cydippé*, A. Puech. Teub. translation and notes. *Corrections à une inscription de Delos*, Gustave Glort. ' It is necessary to correct M. Homolle's reading where the number of obols is concerned.' *La Sépulture de Marcellus à Athènes*, René Pichon. Bulletin Épigraphique. Comptes rendus bibliographiques.

Vol. XXIII. No. 105. Nov.-Dec., 1910.

Quelques conventions primitives de l'art grecque, an important contribution by W. Deonna. The writer shows that primitive art is founded on the simple geometrical figures. *Deux lettres inédites d'Ambroise Firmin Didot*. There is also an exhaustive ' Bibliographie annuelle des Études grecques,' by Ch. Em. Ruelle. Notices: Britsch's *La jeune Athènes* (L. Meridier); Diès' *Le cycle mystique: a study of pre-Socratic religious Theories* (Albert Rivaud); Diès' *La définition de l'être et la nature des Idées dans le ' Sophiste' de Platon* (Rivaud). An important contribution to the question of the development of Plato's Idealism. Foucart's *Les Atheniens dans la Chersonèse de Thrace au IVᵉ Siècle* (J. Carcopino); Mueller's *De Graecorum deorum partibus tragicis* (Emile Cahen); Tyrrell's *Essays on Greek Literature* (Paul Collart).

Rheinisches Museum. 66. 2. 1911.

W. Kroll, *Randbemerkungen.* Notes on Anaximenes, and on 'the Isocratean Anonymus'; criticisms of Süss's *Ethos* (Korax, εἰκός, Plato *Phaedr.* 276a, Gorgias, etc.); on Menander περὶ ἐπιδεικτικῶν; emendations of Seneca *qu. nat.* III pr. 4, 1. 18, 15. 3, 18. 3. L. Radermacher, *Eine Aristophanische Reminiszenz?* The relations between the scene in *Frogs* 549 sqq. (Herakles and the hostess) and a Slavonic tale; with other illustrations of the Herakles legend from modern folk-tales. W. Süss, *Theramenes der Rhetor und Verwandtes.* S. explains the language of Ar. *Frogs* 534-8 by reference to the rhetorical writings, περὶ εἰκόνων, περὶ σχημάτων, etc., ascribed by Suidas to Th., and examines the history of σχῆμα, a loan from gymnastics, as a term of rhetorical and literary criticism. H. Mutschmann, *Die Stufen der Wahrscheinlichkeit bei Karneades.* Of Sextus Empiricus' two accounts of the three grades, that which comes from Kleitomachos is to be preferred. A. Elter, *Epigraphica.* IG 12, 5 n. 225; IGA 370, 492, 412; CIA 1, 332; IGA 401 (the ways in which hexameters and pentameters are divided in inscriptions). A. Brinkmann, *Ein Brief Platons.* A defence of the authenticity of *ep.* 6. R. Philippson, *Zu Ciceros erstem Buche de Finibus.* Against H. Biglione's view that C. used his notes of the lectures of Zenon and Phaidros, and was guilty of misunderstandings, especially in §§ 31 and 69 sq. O. Leuze, *Das synchronistische Kapitel des Gellius* (*N. A.* xvii 21). L. distinguishes the sections drawn from Nepos, and from a source (possibly, but not certainly, Atticus' *liber annalis*) which used the Varronian chronology: these two sources G. never blends. A. Roemer, *Der angebliche Einheitlichkeits- und Gleichheitsfanatismus in der Homerkritik und Homerexegese Aristarchs.* A long paper (to be continued) arguing that the desire to force the poet into uniformity and consistency with himself at all costs is quite foreign to A. L. Radermacher, *Nachtrag zu Rhein. Mus. LXIII S. 551 ff.* A Westphalian analogue to the story (Athen. 281b, from the κάθοδος Ἀτρειδῶν) of Tantalos at the gods' table with the boulder hanging over his head, and to that of Damokles and the sword. F. Solmsen, *Noch einmal arkad.* ἀψευδήων. Cf. vol. 65, pp. 321, 325. S. defends the assumption of an Arcadian 1st sing. conj. in -ων.

Rivista di Filologia e d' Istruzione Classica. Vol. 39. No. 2. 1911.

Observations on the Priapea *and* Catalepton *of Vergil,* Massimo Lenchantin de Gubernatis. A collection of notes on the language and topics of the various pieces with a few conjectures. *For the Sicilian origin of Theognis* (a critical letter to G. Beloch), Umberto Mancuso. 'With the expunging of verses 773-788' [an insertion, the author of which was a native of Megara in Greece Proper] 'all disagreement over the age and country of Theognis loses its *raison d'être*.' *Critical notes on the* Persae *of Timotheos,* Giuseppe Fraccaroli. Observations on the text of various passages. E.g. in 4 ποσί is retained and taken in the literal sense. In 40-41 <βιοτο>πέδιος is proposed. *In Velleium Paterculum,* Ed. Aloysius de Stefani. Notes on II 4. 1, 24. 4, 39. 1. *On the fate of certain Latin texts,* Remigio Sabbadini. Contributions to the textual history of the following: Grillius on the *de Inventione,* Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, Frontini Epistolae, Palaemonis de proprietate sermonis, Ciceronis Verrinae, Ciceronis Aratea, Plautus, Columella, Martialis, Petronius. *On two passages of the* Bacchae *of Euripides,* Achille Cosattini. 787 l. πείσῃ fr. πάσχω; 327 οὔτ'—νοσεῖς. The text is sound; φάρμακα may be either good or bad. *The Teubner edition of the* Adnotationes super Lucanum (*Endt*), Vincenzo Ussani. The importance of the scholia in this volume, which is an 'edition' only 'up to a point,' is insisted on. It is not clear how far Endt's view that the adnotationes are derived 'ex Vaccae expositione' should be accepted. Reasons are given for supposing that in part at least these scholia may claim a high antiquity; there are no Christian allusions, and Nero's poetry is quoted on III 261. We need an edition of Lucan

which should give the scholia their proper weight, as, excepting the palimpsests, our MSS all go back to a recension of Carlovingian times.

Wiener Studien. XXXII, 1.

Theodor Gomperz, *Zu Kallimachos*, pp. 1-3. Emends *Hymnus in Dianam* l. 121 to τὸ τρίτον αὖτ' ἐπὶ σύν, τὸ δὲ τέτρατον οὐκ ἔτι θῆρα; and *Kydippe* l. 39 to κούρην· πᾶν δ' ἀνετῶς ἐξεκάλυψεν ἔπος. id. *das Götterbruchstück des Protagoras*, pp. 4-6. The account given by Diogenes, IX. 51 is to be preferred to that of Eusebius or of Sex. Empiricus. A. Nathansky, *Des Aischylos Danais*, pp. 7-37. Attempts a reconstruction of the *Tetralogie*, mainly by inferences as to number of, and part played by, the chorus. A. Ledl, *Die Einsetzung des Rates der Vierhundert in Athen im Jahre 411 v. Chr.* pp. 38-54. Examination of the statements of Aristotle and Thucydides. The Council of the Four Hundred was not legally constituted, but self-appointed. T. Mesk, *Die Anklagerede des Polykrates gegen Sokrates*, pp. 55-84. Reconstruction of the speech. It was directed against the Socratic School, and had also the political object of justifying the condemnation of Socrates. Siegfried Mekler, *Zum Carmen de uiribus herbarum*, pp. 85-88. A comparison of Haupt's ed. (based on Hartel's collation) with the original in the Dioskorides Codex (Vienna). Paula Stephanie, *Zur Frage der Echtheit des Dialogs Senecas ad Polybium de Consolatione*, pp. 89-96. A comparison of this with four other dialogues of Seneca in respect of the use of certain pronouns and particles, strengthens the conclusions (favourable to the authenticity of the work) of Isleib. J. M. Stowasser, *Lexicalische Vermutungen zur lateinischen Anthologie*, pp. 97-111. Emendations. Id. *Der angeblich selbständige Genetiv des Gerundium*, pp. 112-116. Apparent examples are to be explained away by emendation, or by other methods of interpretation. Errors of scribes must not be taken for examples of Vulgar Latin usage. Stephan Brassloff, *Sevirat und Vigintivirat*, pp. 117-21. The *triumuiri capitales* could not be ' commended' by the emperor and therefore, like other officials similarly disqualified, could not become *seviri* before time of Severus Alexander. Johann Endt, *Ein Kommentar zu Lucan aus dem Mittelalter*, pp. 122-55. This commentary (in MS IV C 5 of Prague Univ. Library) gives the Lucan scholia of Vacca. It is clear that Vacca was the author of the scholia W¹C but not of those in AR¹. List of Vacca scholia in *p*. *Miscellen*. Kamillo Hatschek: In Soph. *Trach.* 596 for σκότῳ read κότῳ. L. Radermacher: In the Apokalypsis of Peter, 21, for αντων read χιτῶνα (χιτῶν'?). Adolf Berger: In the *commentum Cornuti* the scholium on Persius, II. 14 was written probably in the third or fourth century. †J. M. Stowasser: *amuletum* is a derivative of *hāmulus*, *(h)āmŭlētum*. Edmund Hauler: In Fronto (p. 162 l. 14 f. Naber) we must read *Accius, Plautus . . .* not <*M*>*accius Plautus*.

XXXII, 2.

Franz Stürmer, *Über einen Versuch der Wiederherstellung der Odyssee*, pp. 161-193. Unfavourable criticism of the second part of Schiller's *Beiträge zur Wiederherstellung der Odyssee*, Programm of the Gymnasium at Furth, 1908. Leonhard Siegel, *Zur pseudo-Xenophontischen* Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία, pp. 194-199. I 2, ζητεῖ has fallen out after πλέον ἔχειν. I 5 read χρημάτων <τῶν ὑπαρχόντων> ἐνίοις τῶν ἀνθρώπων. I 14 for ὡς δοκοῦσι read δωροδοκῶσι. ἐκπλέοντες, γιγνώσκοντες, ἰσχυροί are sound. L. Radermacher, *Kritische Beiträge*, pp. 200-207. Demosthenes, *in Midiam* § 52 read Ἡρακλεῖ <ἀλεξικάκῳ καὶ> Ἀπόλλωνι. *Amherst-Papyri* II no. 130 πλήν = πλεῖν = πλέον cf. δεῖν = δέον. Dionysius Hal. τέχνη περὶ ἐσχηματισμένων A, p. 297, 4 delete the second λέγει (λέγῃ). In the oracle published by Benndorf and Niemann, *Reisen im südwestlichen Kleinasien* p. 77 read in l. 10 ὁμοῦ δὴ λῶιον. In Heberdey-Kalinka, *Reisen im südwestlichen Kleinasien* II no. 70 βουκονιστήριον = βυκανιστήριον. Petronius, 57 *stupes . . . in eruilia* is sound. For *in* + acc. cf. Tertullian *Spect.* 21 *ad cadauer exhorret*. Seneca *ep.* 51 ad fin. read *latronum more quos stilistas Aegyptii uocant*. Quintilian, *Inst.* 7, 2, 16 read *sumendum est enim ex his exemplis*. Hans Lackenbacher,

Zur Komposition von Buch I des Lucrez, pp. 208-212. The verses I 951 sqq. originally came after II 332. Id. *Zur Disposition und Quellenfrage von Lucrez IV* 1-521, pp. 213-238. Lucretius used two sources, one for ll. 54-238, the other for ll. 239-521. Josef Mesk, *Die Überarbeitung des Plinianischen Panegyricus auf Traian*, pp. 239-260. Discussion of the nature and extent of the revision. R. Bitschofsky, *Zu den Fabeln des Romulus*, pp. 261-271. Interpretation. Johann Endt, *Ein Kommentar zu Lucan aus dem Mittelalter* II pp. 272-295. Wilhelm A. Bauer, *Die spartanischen Nauarchen der Jahre* 397-395 pp. 296-314. I. Pharax 397/6. II. Pollis und Cheirikrates 395/4. Miszellen pp. 315-326: W. A. Bauer, ἐπιβάτης was a military title given mainly to officers in charge of troops on guard. N. Vulić, *Catulls LI Gedicht und sein Sapphisches Vorbild*, discusses meaning of ἴσος θέοισιν. Edmund Hauler, *zu den Lücken im Texte der* Cena Trimalchionis, deals with c. 26, 7; 27; 29. Karl Prinz, *zu Martial* Spect. XXI. 8: Anth. Pal. XI. 254 supports Housman's emendation. Johann Endt, *Aus dem Sangallensis 864 (zu den Adnotationes super Lucanum)*. Edmund Hauler, *Zu Fronto*, S. 162 Z 5 sqq. (Naber). Emendations.

Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie. 1911.

6 Mar. E. Rabel, *Die Verfügungsbeschränkungen des Verpfänders, besonders in den Papyri* (P. Viereck). Th. Fitzhugh, *The evolution of the Saturnian verse* and *The literary Saturnian*. I. *Livius Andronicus* (H. Draheim).

13 Mar. W. Kopp, *Geschichte der griechischen Literatur.* 7. Aufl. Von O. Kohl (R. Wagner). Fr. Cumont, *Die orientalischen Religionen im römischen Heidentum.* Deutsch von E. Gehrich (W. Nestle). *Vulgärlateinische Inschriften*, herausg. von E. Diehl. Vol. 62 in Lietzmann's *Kleine Texte* (A. Stein). J. Ziehen, *Die Darstellung der Tiere in der antiken Kunst* (Fr. Harder).

20 Mar. G. Kazarow, *Quelques observations sur la question de la nationalité des anciens Macédoniens* (G. Wartenberg). A. Cartault, *Le distique élégiaque chez Tibulle, Sulpicia, Lygdamus* (J. Hilberg). *Seneca*, Ausgewählte moralische Briefe als Einführung in die Probleme der stoischen Philosophie, herausg. von P. Hauck (W. Gemoll).

27 Mar. A. Gruhn, *Der Schauplatz der Ilias und Odyssee.* 9. Heft. *Kyklopen und Phäaken* (C. Rothe). A. W. Verrall, *The Bacchants of Euripides and other essays* (K. Busche). G. J. Laing, *Roman milestones and the Capita viarum* (A. Stein). *Minucii Felicis Octavius*, con introduzione e commento, di L. Valmaggi (C. Weyman). A. S. Pease, *A Harvard manuscript of St. Augustine* (C. Weyman).

3 April. H. Richards, *Aristophanes and others* (E. Wush). *Doctrina Jacobi nuper baptizati*, herausg. von N. Bonwetsch (J. Dräseke).

10 April. G. Wilke, *Spiral-Mäander-Keramik und Gefässmalerei, Hellenen und Thraken* (O. Engelhardt). P. Germann, *Die sogenannten Sententiae Varronis* (Fr. Harder). *Palaeographica latina.* Exempla codd. Latinorum phototypice expressa, ed. M. Ihm. I. (C. Weyman).

17 April. A. S. Arvanitopoullos, Μεγαρικοὶ σκύφοι Φθιωτίδων Θηβῶν (O. Engelhardt). V. Macchioro, *Nuova rappresentanza vascolare del mito di Oreste* (O. Engelhardt). J. Schroeder, *Quaestiones Donatianae* (K. Cybulla). H. H. Kritzinger, *Der Stern der Weisen*. Astronomisch-kritische Studien (F. K. Ginzel). *Quellenkunde zur Weltgeschichte*. Ein Handbuch, unter Mitwirkung von A. Hofmeister und R. Stübe, herausg. von P. Herre (Köhler).

24 April. *Die Anthropologie und die Klassiker.* Sechs Vorlesungen von A. J. Evans, A. Lang, G. G. Murray, F. B. Jevons, J. L. Myres, W. W. Fowler, herausg. von R. R. Marett, übersetzt von J. Hoops (E Drerup). *Caesar's Gallic War*, transl. by F. P. Long (H. Meusel). 'Rather a paraphrase than a translation.' F. Teichmüller, *Das Nichthorazische in der Horazüberlieferung* (H. Röhl).

1 May. J. M. Edmonds, *The new fragments of Alcaeus, Sappho and Corinna* (J. Sitzler). *Stories from Ovid's Metamorphoses*, ed. by D. A. Slater (Fr. Pfister). J. Curle, *A Roman frontier post and its people. The fort of Newstead in the parish of Melrose* (A. Schulten).

8 May. O. Seeman, *Mythologie der Griechen und Römer.* 5. Aufl. von R. Engelmann (H. Steinberg). E. Gollob, *Medizinische griechische Handschriften des Jesuitenkollegiums in Wien* (R. Fuchs). J. G. Rolf, 1. *Vela cadunt* (Verg. *Aen.* III. 207). 2. *Largiter posse*, Caes. B. G. I. 18 (H. D.). G. C. Fiske, *Lucilius und Persius.* (R. Helm).

15 May. R. S. Bonner, *The Boeotian federal constitution* (Fr. Cauer). D. M. Robinson, *New Greek Inscriptions from Attica, Achaia, Lydia* (W. Larfeld). G. Treu, *Hellenische Stimmungen in der Bildhauerei von einst und jetzt* (O. Achelis).

22 May. E. Fehrle, *Die kultische Keuschheit im Altertum* (W. Nestle). J. Menrad, *Der Urmythus der Odyssee und seine dichterische Erneuerung : des Sonnengottes Erdenfahrt* (H. Steuding). R. C. Flickinger, *Scaenica* (H. Blümner). On the terminology of the ancient theatre. M. Heinemann, *Epistulae amatoriae quomodo cohaereant cum elegiis Alexandrinis* (Fr. Pfister). O. Th. Schulz, *Über die wirtschaftlichen und politischen Verhältnisse bei den Germanen zur Zeit des C. Julius Cäsar* (E. Wilisch). J. B. Bury, *The imperial administrative system in the ninth century ; with a revised text of the Kletorologion of Philotheos* (F. Hirsch).

29 May. Brunn-Bruckmann, *Denkmäler griechischer und römischer Sculptur*, fortgeführt von P. Arndt. Lief. 121-126 (W. Amelung). I. M. Nistler, *Die Gedankenabfolge in der pseudo-Xenophontischen Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία und die Umstellungsversuche* (Fr. Cauer). H. Usener, *Das Weihnachtsfest.* Kap. I–III. 2. Aufl. (O. Stählin).

5 June. H. v. Pestalozza, *Homer's Frauengestalten* (T. O. Achelis). Brunn-Bruckmann, *Denkmäler griechischer und römischer Sculptur*, fortgeführt von P. Arndt. Lief. 121-126 (W. Amelung), II. Th. Fitzhugh, *The literary Saturnian. II. Naevius and the later Italic tradition* (Draheim). *Vettii Valentis Anthologiarum libri*, prim. ed. Guil. Kroll (R. Fuchs).

LANGUAGE.

Glotta. III Band, 2 Heft. 1911.

K. Witte, *Zur homerischen Sprache* (continuation). v. εἴσω c. accus. except *Od.* 7. 135; 8. 290, where it is combined with δώματος, which Witte explains as due to the analogy of δόμον Ἄϊδος εἴσω and Ἄϊδος εἴσω. vi. Cases of fluctuating gender, e.g. ὁ ἡ ἀήρ, often due to adjectives 'of two terminations.' vii. New inflections created *metri gratia.* viii.-ix. Influence of metre in retarding or accelerating phonetic change, with special reference to the bucolic diaeresis; the hexameters that have no b. d. represent a 'younger type' of verse, as the hex. is derived from two originally independent lines, viz. (1) a 'daktylischer Vierheber,' which was itself a combination of three meters $- \cup \cup - \mid \cup \cup - \cup \mid \cup - \cup \cup \mid$, and (2) $- \cup \cup - -$. Proof to be given in Witte's forthcoming *Untersuchungen zur Sprach- und Versgeschichte des griechischen Epos.* A. Körte, *Die Episynaloiphe.* Cases of elision at the end of a line. The writer is wrong when he says, 'Das Wort ἐπισυναλοιφή fehlt in den Wörterbüchern'; Sophocles (Gk. Lex. Rom. Byz.) gives it with a ref. to *Heph.* 4. 7, and a note on its use by Latin grammarians. P. Kretschmer, *Griechisches.* i. Hyagnis. ii. *Die Weihinschrift von Ligurio ;* attempts at explanation, ΗΕΠΡΟΡΟΕ = ἔμφρουροι. iii. βούλομαι not from βόλνομαι but an -s- aor. subj. with ο from βόλομαι. P. Linde. Rejects the usual explanation of *urnasier* in *Tab. Iguv.* 5. as =*urnariis*, 'at the urn-festival' (Conway, Buck, etc.), and equates it with *ordinariis*, 'at the ordinary (regular)

meetings.' E. Löfstedt, *Plautinischer Sprachgebrauch*. Discussions of *Amph.* 974, *Capt.* 416, *Cas.* 198, *Curc.* 260, *Epid.* 631, *Men.* 192, *Merc.* 51, *Most.* 198, 642, *Pseud.* 875. C. Weyman, *Lexikalische Notizen; carus =* 'loving'; *cumque = quandocumque*, exx. in support of *cumque*, Hor. *Od.* 1. 32. 15; *desputare; fulxi* as perf. of *fulcio* espec. in the phrase *fulxit honore; glisco*, 'I desire,' common in med. Latin, rejected by W. in favour of *gestio* Stat. *Theb.* 3. 71. S. P. Thomas, *Zu populus und populor*. Attempts to prove that *populus =* ' army '; his arguments are far from convincing, as he can give no instance in Latin, only 'indications' and 'supports.' Skutsch adds a note accepting the connection between the two words, but not T's explanation of the noun (cognate with *pellere*); he prefers to derive *populus* from *ploplos*, 'that which fills a district,' cf. πλήρωμα; *depopulor* and *populor*, 'strip a place of its inhabitants,' a meaning which adds point to the jest in Caecilius 13, '*iamdudum depopulat macellum*,' 'strips the market of its denizens.' Nicos Beis (a well-known writer in Modern Greek journals) on οἰκητήριον, 'grave,' common in Christian epitaphs. This use of the word was in Paul's mind when he wrote 2 Cor. v. 2.

Indogermanische Forschungen. XXVIII Band, 3 Heft. 1911.

W. Wundt, *Sprachwissenschaft und Völkerpsychologie*. A criticism of a speech by Hermann Paul (15 June, 1910) in which P. denied the existence of a *Volksseele*. E. Fraenkel, *Grammatisches und Syntaktisches*. Cases of words that lose their special sense and come to be applied loosely to a wider class, e.g. ἵπποι βουκολέοντο, χρυσαῖ ἀργυρίδες, aedificare nauem. Words in apposition or agreement with a noun, etc., implied in an adjective, e.g. τῆς ἐμῆς ἐπεισόδου, ὃν μήτ' ὀκνεῖτε *Oed. Col.* 730. οὐδέ after a comparative = ἤ. Three forms from the Coan dialect in Hippocrates, viz. οὔατα (*not Ionic*); (2) ὁρκίζειν of which the only instance in Ionic comes from Halicarnassus; (3) πριοῦν = πρίειν. ἐνπέλα (Selinus), 'nahe dich,' an imperative from an athematic verb πέλαμι. A discussion of the Doric αὐτοσαυτοῦ, etc. In *K.Z.* 43. 216. Fr. had inferred (from πρέσβειρα) a form πρέσβων; he has since had the satisfaction of finding it on an inscr. from Chios. Notes on syllabic liquids in S. Achaean. E. Rodenbusch, *Präsentia in perfektischer Bedeutung*. The present tense is used with a perfect sense when something in the making is regarded as already made, e.g. 'murus oppidum cingit,' 'the hill rises in the plain' (= 'is erect'): this is more common in Latin and German than in Greek. Brugmann, *Wortgeschichtliche Miszellen.* ἀκέομαι, (-κες-), 'I work with a sharp instrument'; ἀ- is the Schwundstufe of ἐν as in ἀσπάζομαι; cf. Μαχάων, 'healer with the knife.' ὀπνίω (ὀπνσιω) from ὀ-πυς- (cf. ὀπνστύς Cretan) means 'look after the house with,' cf. Sanskrit puṣ: ὀ = 'with' as in ὄ-ζυγες and ὀ-αρ- (cf. ἀραρεῖν) in ὀαρίζω, etc. Heracl.-Sic. ἄντομος = 'border strip of land,' 'the place cut as a border,' orig. 'the cutting of the place,' cf. τομή, 'the cut end,' Thuc. 2. 76. *Intestinus* not connected with *intus*, as the *-tes-* grade does not occur elsewhere in adverbs, but = *entero-sto-inus*. *Etrusci =* Umbrian *etro-* 'other ' + *us =* (1) *ōra* and *ūs-* in *tellūs* or (2) *rūs;* 'other land,' for which sense he aptly compares *Elsass*. [Add *Allo-broges*.] The resemblance to *Tusci* is only accidental. E. Hermann gives a brief summary of his investigation of close final syllables in Greek, and Schwyzer has a note on *Haplologie im Satzzusammenhang*; βάλλ' ὄννχας Hes. Scut. 254 is for βάλλον ὄννχας.

Anzeiger, 1 Heft.

Brugmann discusses his own pamphlet on the teaching of classics in German gymnasia; a plea for the scientific equipment of the teacher and the importance of his being in touch with the most recent discoveries in the subject he teaches. A doctor who does not keep himself abreast of medical research is not dealing fairly with his patients; the same applies to the teacher. A knowledge of Sprachwissenschaft would make the grammar lessons more interesting and effective. Reviews of the new journal, *Wörter und Sachen* (2nd. No.), by W. Foy; Ogden's dissertation on

The Final Infin. in Early Gk. Poetry, by Meltzer ; Triandaphyllidis' *Lehnwörter der mittelgriechischen Vulgärliteratur*, by Hatzidakis ; books by Pernot and Dieterich on Mod. Greek dialects, Buturas on the foreign element in post-classical Greek, R. Meister on a Cyprian ostrakon, by Thumb. There is also a very harsh but apparently just condemnation by Vasmer of a book in which Gleye endeavours to prove the Finnish-Ugrian relations of the Hittite language.

Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris. XVI. 4.

Étude de quelques correspondances de Sonores bantoues, L. Homburger. *Deux notes sur les formes verbales indo-européennes*, A. Meillet. *Sur l'emploi de l'infinitif au génitif dans quelques langues indo-européennes*, J. Vendryes. *Grec* ἑλίκη ' *Säule*,' E. Boisacq. *Des noms de l'abeille et de la ruche en indo-européen et en finnoungrien*, R. Gauthiot. *Notes de phonétique général*, L. Ščerba. *Une survivance remarquable dans le parler actuel de Kfàr-Abida*, M. Féghali et A. Cuny.

XVI. 5.

Notes de phonétique (Afrique occidentale), E. Destaing. *Sur quelques présents en* ā *du verbe italo-celtique*, J. Vendryes. *Persica*, A. Meillet. *Apropos du nom de Zoroastre*, R. Gauthiot. *Nouvelle contribution à l'étymologie de* explorare, A. Cuny. Φθία, Θέτταλος, Θετταλία, A. Cuny. *Gaulois* odocos, *Latin* ebulum. *Sur un préfixe des langues caucasiques du sud*, Th. Kluge. *La phrase nominale pure en arménien*, A. Meillet.

XVI. 6.

Recueil de mots Kurdes, H. Adjarian. *A propos de Cypriote* μιγαλαθεω, A. Meillet. M.'s view is that the ι represents a close ε partially nasalized by the preceding μ. *Les langues voltaiques*. A study of the languages around the Bight of Benin.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

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